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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.
Kowloon	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	10.30	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	2.35	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Yau Ma Tei	6.45	8.10	8.35	9.15	10.05	10.35	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	2.40	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35
Shatin	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.31	10.21	10.51	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	2.55	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40
Tai Po Market	7.15	8.40	9.05	9.45	10.35	11.05	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.05	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
Tai Po	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.00	10.50	11.20	12.00	13.00	1.20	2.20	2.40	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
Fanning	7.50	9.15	9.40	10.20	11.10	11.40	12.20	13.20	1.40	2.40	2.60	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
Shaukei	7.55	9.20	9.45	10.25	11.15	11.45	12.25	13.25	1.45	2.45	2.65	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
Shamshui	8.00	9.25	9.50	10.30	11.20	11.50	12.30	13.30	1.50	2.50	2.70	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55
Canton	8.10	9.35	10.00	10.40	11.30	12.00	12.40	13.40	2.00	3.00	3.20	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.
Canton	8.10	9.35	10.00	10.40	11.30	12.00	12.40	13.40	2.00	3.00	3.20	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05
Shamshui	8.15	9.40	10.05	10.45	11.35	12.05	12.45	13.45	2.05	3.05	3.25	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10
Shaukei	8.20	9.45	10.10	10.50	11.40	12.10	12.50	13.50	2.10	3.10	3.30	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15
Fanning	8.25	9.50	10.15	10.55	11.45	12.15	12.55	13.55	2.15	3.15	3.35	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20
Tai Po	8.30	9.55	10.20	11.00	11.50	12.20	13.00	14.00	2.20	3.20	3.40	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
Tai Po Market	8.35	10.00	10.25	11.05	11.55	12.25	13.05	14.05	2.25	3.25	3.45	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Shatin	8.40	10.05	10.30	11.10	12.00	12.30	13.10	14.10	2.30	3.30	3.50	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35
Yau Ma Tei	8.45	10.10	10.35	11.15	12.05	12.35	13.15	14.15	2.35	3.35	3.55	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40
Kowloon	8.50	10.15	10.40	11.20	12.10	12.40	13.20	14.20	2.40	3.40	3.60	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45

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THE PARI-MUTUEL IN ENGLAND.

BOOKMAKERS SAY IT HAS FAILED.

VOID WAGERS.

POOL QUESTIONS.

LONDON, August 21st.

Backing horses by the pari-mutuel system introduced by the Guardian Pari-Mutuel, Ltd., a company of which Lord Westbury is chairman, had had almost a week's trial with the close of racing at Windsor, says the *Daily Mail*.

The directors of the company state that they are quite satisfied with the results so far and are hopeful of the future, but bookmakers claim that the system has proved a complete failure.

The situation is piquant. There is, for instance, the case of Welcome Gift, winner of the first race at Windsor on Friday. The starting price of this horse was 5 to 4 against. The pari-mutuel returned the price at 12 to 1 on. Thus with the pari-mutuel a backer had to invest 30s. to win 2s. 6d.

Since the first pari-mutuel pool on Wednesday there have been four instances—three of them occurred on Saturday—in which the pari-mutuel declared all bets void either because no one backed any horse but the winner or because the winner was not backed at all.

One bookmaker has informed the *Daily Mail* that he was instrumental in placing an investment of £25 with the pari-mutuel on Welcome Gift, and the fact that this sum made the odds so ridiculous is used to illustrate the small amount of the pool.

The Pool.

On the first day a board was displayed outside the company's offices in New Bridge Street, E.C., giving the amount of money invested on the first two races at Kempton Park. The figures were:—

1st RACE:—£25 invested to win; £33 for places.

2nd RACE:—£10 invested to win; £13 for places.

Then a police officer intervened because a crowd collected in front of the board, and since then the total pool has not been disclosed, although boards showing win and place betting are displayed five minutes before each race in a room to which the public has access.

The foregoing are some of the reasons why credit bookmakers are predicting a speedy end to the operations of this particular company.

Mr. W. J. Randall, one of the managing-directors of Guardian Pari-Mutuel, Ltd., said to a *Daily Mail* reporter:—

We are quite satisfied with the results of our operations so far. We have a very large clientele, but only a very small percentage has yet had a bet with us.

It must be remembered that this is a holiday month, and that Kempton Park and Windsor are not heavy betting meetings.

A "Grottesque" Case.

Cases like Welcome Gift are grotesque, and are not without parallel in the history of the totalisator on the racecourse. But our prices, taken as a whole, compared with the ordinary starting prices, have been most advantageous to the backer. Certainly the return of a figure such as 12 to 1 on is a tribute to the honesty of our methods.

In regard to the matter of void bets, it must be remembered that the backer of a loser under our system saves his stake if nobody backs the winner. If the money is put on with a bookmaker it is, of course, lost.

Mr. W. B. Puresfoy, another director of the company, pointed out that the net result of the four days' trading showed that with a £1 stake a man betting with the pari-mutuel would have had an advantage of more than £100 as compared with starting-price.

It was stated yesterday that the question of the publication of the total pool on each race is to receive the prompt consideration of the directors.

PARIS "HYDE PARK" SCANDAL.

NIGHT RAID IN THE BOIS.

PARIS.

Demands that a stricter watch should be kept on the Bois de Boulogne, the Hyde Park of Paris, and that only officials whose integrity is beyond question should be in charge of the park police are pouring in to the authorities as a result of recent incidents there.

The Bois is much larger than Hyde Park, and is situated in the fashionable west-end quarter of Paris. It is in reality on the outskirts of the city, but it can be reached in a quarter of an hour by taxicab from the Opera. It is open day and night.

Residents in the vicinity of the Bois Dauphine, one of the principal entrances, complain that the police surveillance is insufficient. They say that it is dangerous for women to stroll in the shady avenues even in the daytime.

It is also alleged that some police officers are not above suspicion in the manner in which they carry out their duties, and an inquiry is demanded.

Guides And Women.

Certain officers, it is said, look with too benevolent an eye upon the large number of foreign guides who formerly infested the Opera quarter of the Grands Boulevards and have migrated to the Bois. These guides are alleged to be in league with undesirable women who work hand in glove with thieves.

Recent police raids after night in the Bois have led to numerous arrests, but secrecy has been observed concerning the persons implicated.

Recently the police came upon a party of scantily-dressed people in one of the thickets. Half a dozen luxurious cars were parked close by. The party fled panic-stricken when the police appeared, but five were captured and driven in their own motor-cars to the police station.

They were released after their names and addresses had been taken, and they had been warned that they would be prosecuted for indecent behavior.

They explained in their defence that they were rehearsing ancient Greek dances.

The Police Commissary was astonished when he found his prisoners, two women and three men, were all white-haired people over 50 years of age.

They were a prominent manufacturer, aged 70, and his wife, aged 50, a business man of 65 and his wife, 60, and a commercial traveller aged 61.

LE TOUQUET CRIME.

SUSPECT WHO DISAPPEARED AT TIME OF MURDER.

DOUAI, Northern France.

A fresh clue is being investigated concerning the murder of Mrs. Wilson, the English visitor to Le Touquet, who was found lying dead among some bushes near the golf links several months ago.

Suspicion has fallen on a labourer who disappeared from the neighbourhood for several days at the time of the murder. It is stated that a man in a motor-car called for him, and it is suggested that the two men waylaid Mrs. Wilson and murdered her.

All the alibis put forward by the suspect have been proved false, and when the police questioned him on the subject of the murder he showed great perturbation. Although he denies having had anything to do with the crime, he has been detained for further examination.

Reuter.

ST. JOAN OF ARC.

PATRON SAINT OF WIRELESS.

PARIS.

At a gathering of wireless operators of the French Navy at Touques, Joan of Arc has been proclaimed the patron saint of wireless operators.

Arguing that motorists had selected St. Christopher for their patron saint, and airmen St. Raphael, the wireless people decided that they too must have a patron saint, and their choice fell upon Joan of Arc.

The proclamation of the Saint of Wireless was marked by an elaborate historical procession.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

(September 13th.)

Light Seaplane Club Meeting, J. and M. Board Room, 5.30 p.m.
Presentation to Mr. W. J. Hill Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, 6 p.m.
Royal Engineers, Reunion.
Queen's Theatre: "The Volga Boatman."
World Theatre: "Spoilers of the West."
Star Theatre: "The Fair Co-ed."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Morocco).

Friday.

(September 14th.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Volga Boatman."
World Theatre: "Spoilers of the West."
Star Theatre: "The Fair Co-ed."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(September 15th.)

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Police and Prison Department Aquatic Sports V.R.C.
Baseball:—Senior Division: Filipino Club v. H.K. Baseball Club.
Queen's Theatre: "The Volga Boatman."
World Theatre: "Spoilers of the West."
Star Theatre: "The Fair Co-ed."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kalyan), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(September 16th.)

15th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Queen's Theatre: "The Volga Boatman."
World Theatre: "Two Arabian Knights."
Star Theatre: "The Midshipman."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Monday.

(September 17th.)

Sale of Crown Land, Inland Lots Nos. 2338 and 2339, and Rural Building Lot No. 318, 3 p.m.
Land Sale at Messrs. Lammert Bros., Remaining Part of Section A. of Inland Lot No. 54 (178; Queen's Road East) and Remaining Part of Section A. of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 714 (136, 141, 143 and 145, Portland Street), 3 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Chang."
World Theatre: "Two Arabian Knights."
Star Theatre: "The Midshipman."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C. (Pres. Jefferson), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

(September 18th.)

Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Chang."
World Theatre: "The Birth of a Nation."
Star Theatre: "Are Parents People?"
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Achilles), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia (Shingo Maru), 10.30 a.m.

Wednesday.

(September 19th.)

Seamen's Institute Whist Drive. Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.: Extraordinary General Meeting, 11 a.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Chang."
World Theatre: "The Birth of a Nation."
Star Theatre: "Are Parents People?"

Thursday.

(September 20th.)

Presentation of Medals to St. John Ambulance Brigade at Government House, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Chang."
World Theatre: "The Birth of a Nation."
Star Theatre: "The Third Degree."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

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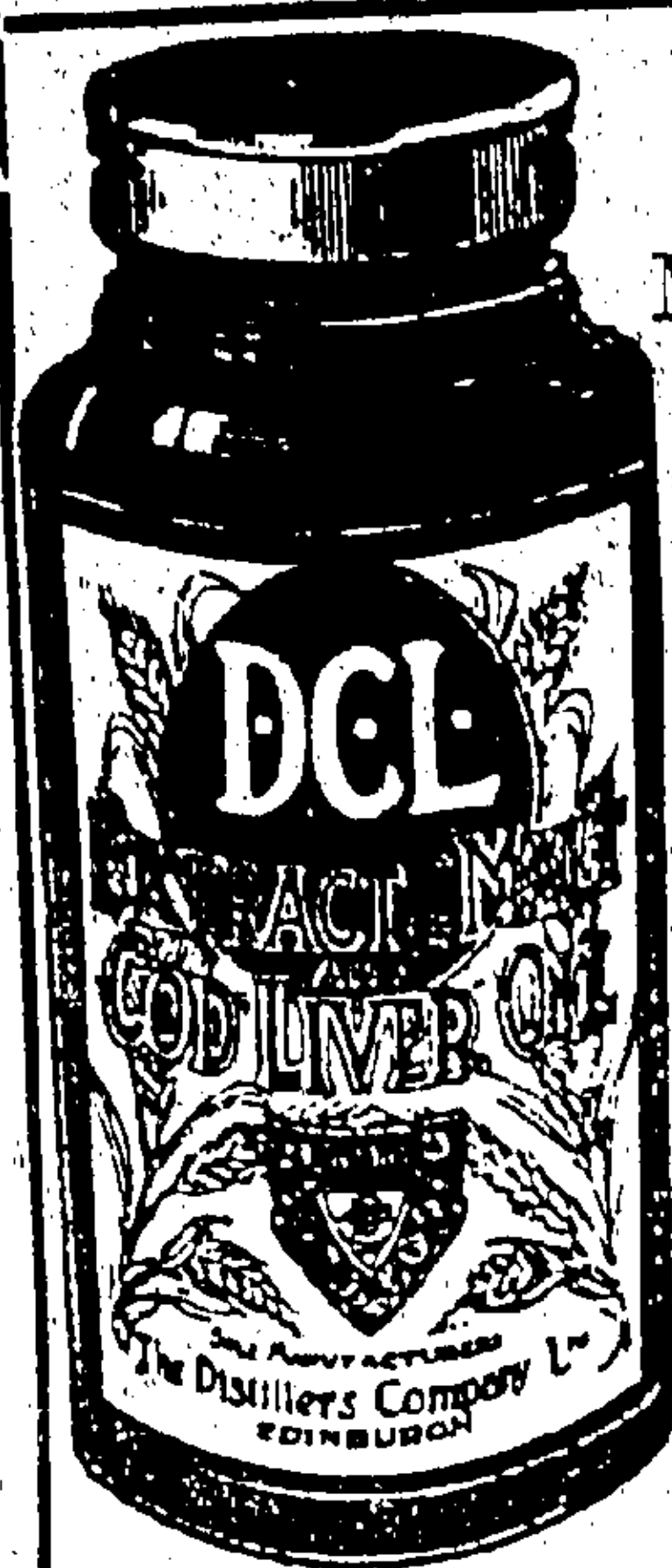
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VALUE OF SEASON'S CLIP
IN AUSTRALIA.

ROMANTIC START OF
INDUSTRY.

SYDNEY.

It has been said that "Australia travels on the sheep's back," and a reminder of the fact has been provided in Sydney.

We have had, says a correspondent to a Home paper, the annual Sheep Show, followed by the usual stud sheep sales. The show has been a record both in quality and in quantity.

Australia's most valuable asset is represented by her flocks of sheep. They are a guarantee of her financial stability. An average season's clip is worth about £80,000,000—last year the value was nearly £70,000,000—or £10 for every man, woman and child in the community.

It is estimated that next season the flocks of the Commonwealth will number 100,000,000, and that the wool output will be 2,462,000 bales, representing an increase of 250,000 bales on the current clip.

The establishment of this great industry was due to Captain John Macarthur, an early settler in New South Wales. He owned about 30 Bengal sheep, brought from Calcutta, and when, in 1793, two ships were sailing from Sydney for the Cape of Good Hope to bring back supplies for the infant colony, he asked the captains to buy for him any fine-woolled sheep that might be offering there.

It happened that some pure merinos of the Spanish Escorial flocks, presented some time before by the King of Spain to the Dutch Government, and sent to the Dutch Cape Colony, were being sold while the ships were at anchor in Table Bay. The two captains bought 23 between them, and carried them back to Sydney. These were sold to various settlers, Macarthur himself buying three rams and five ewes.

The progeny of the imported rams, crossed with the local flocks, developed heavier, softer, and finer fleeces. Macarthur followed experiment with experiment, and it was said scotfully of him that "his wits are a wool-gathering." After Macarthur's time experiments were pursued by others, with the result that the industry has grown to its present dimensions.

LORD INVERCLYDE.

ACTION AGAINST HIS 19
YEARS OLD WIFE.

The lists of the Court of Session issued at Edinburgh include an action by Lord Inverclyde, of Castle Wemyss, Renfrewshire, against his wife, Lady Inverclyde, whose address is given as the Curzon Hotel, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

The nature of the action is not disclosed, and Lord Inverclyde's solicitors refuse to make any statement.

Lord Inverclyde, who is the fourth baron, is 30 and married in November 1926 Miss Olive Sainsbury, the 19-year-old daughter of Mr. Arthur Sainsbury, of Gloucester House, Park-lane, W., one of the heads of the provision firm of Messrs. J. Sainsbury, Ltd.

He succeeded to the title in 1919, his father leaving an estate valued at more than £2,000,000. Formerly in the Scots Guards, Lord Inverclyde became Assistant Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Secretary of Scotland. Later he joined the firm of Messrs. G. and J. Burns, shippers, Glasgow, which was founded by his family. His great-grandfather was also one of the founders of the Cunard Line.

£110,000,000 HEIRESS.

"POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"
OF U.S. MARRIED.

NEW YORK.

America's "poor little rich girl," Miss Huggett Clark, married a New York banker, Mr. William McDonald Dower, connected with Seligman and Company.

The bride obtained her nickname after the death in 1925 of her father, Senator Clark, of Montana, who left a fortune of £110,000,000. He had made an adequate will bequeathing the bulk of his estate to Huggett, her mother, and four children by his first wife. But the report was spread abroad that the Senator had died intestate, whereupon nearly every Clark in the world began to claim kinship. For years "poor little rich girl" was forced to fight for her inheritance.

Believing her daughter should learn early to handle money, Senator Clark instructed that the receiver until the age of 21 £1,500 a month.

Her engagement to Mr. Dower was announced soon after her debut about a year ago.

AMANULLAH RISKING HIS THRONE.

DANGER OF DEFEATING THE
PRIESTS.

OPPOSITION TO MODERNIS-
ING.

On the wake of the news that King Amanullah is calling a tribal council which his Ministers are not to attend, comes the startling report that the Afghan monarch's modernising tendencies have gravely displeased the clergy of his country, a correspondent in Afghanistan informs the London Morning Post.

Kabul history records that giving offence to the Mullahs has proved disastrous to the person of more than one Amir of Afghanistan.

It is recognized in that country that King Amanullah, as the result of his European tour, has become deeply imbued with the spirit of the West, but men of age and experience feel that he is setting too rapid a pace to his conservative people. The situation is fraught with dangers: the curt replies which he gave to two clerical delegations who waited upon him regarding the abolition of the veil and the ban upon polygamy did not improve matters.

In principle everyone considers the social reforms of King Amanullah laudable, but it should not be forgotten that both the temper and tradition of the Afghans differ radically from those of the nations whose culture the young King wishes to import into Kabul.

He has taken from Turkey certain social reforms, and particularly those tactics whereby the powers of the Church are to be subordinated to the State. But great divergences exist between the minds of Turkey and Afghanistan, which make it impossible to run the Afghan community on an Angora plan.

A Religious People.

It is true that both are fighting races, and that both are Moslems and Asiatic, but the Turks have always fought for the glory, never really in the name of religion. Sultan Fethi—whereas the entire Afghan race, including the Border Pathans, have never fired a shot without regarding themselves as battling in the cause of religion.

Their terms—Ghazi, the religious warrior; Shaheed, the martyr; and the styling of even the smallest frontier affair as a Jihad, a Holy War, are outstanding examples of this tendency. Invariably these wars have been either provoked or stopped by the priestly influence.

It was the power of the Clergy that helped Amir Abdur Rahman Khan—who made Afghanistan a kingdom—to consolidate his position. His success in Chitral and Kashmir was won through the Mullahs; nor did the late Amir underestimate the usefulness of the Doctors of Religion.

The last Khosr rebellion during the first year of King Amanullah's reign, sufficiently shows how dangerous it may prove to defy the priesthood in Afghanistan. So devoted are the hill folk to their religious teachers that they have never fought for a nation but only in the name of Islam. The heart of the Turkish soldier has scarcely ever responded to that call in quite the same manner, and religion to him does not inspire in him the same glow of enthusiasm.

Furthermore, the Ghazi of Angora, and King Amanullah are not only two different men, but have to cope with totally different circumstances. Turkey has already had 50 years of struggle with internal and external enemies, which have ended in Mustafa Kemal establishing his claim by the sword alone.

The hero-worship of the Turk for military prowess has ever been poles apart from that sense of religious attachment which an Afghan retains for the Mullahs. A bold challenge to the influence of the priests may yet imperil the security of King Amanullah's throne.

SUN BATHS NOT IMMODEST.

A DEAUVILLE RULING.

PARIS.

People who lie in the sun on the beach at Deauville after a swim are "not outraging public morals, even if they are dressed in the shortest of bathing costumes."

Such is the dictum of the Trouville Police Court, which heard the case of a sun-bather whose name and address were taken by a beach policeman on the complaint of a woman passer-by.

The court dismissed the summons, declaring that the municipal by-laws dealing with immodest bathing dress only dealt with the cases of bathers who dressed and undressed on the beach and not with people who were taking sun-baths.

WAR TRAINING IN RUSSIA.

2,000,000 TERRITORIALS.

WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN.

The territorial forces in Soviet Russia are celebrating this month the fifth anniversary of their formation.

The official *Izvestiya* claims that "these forces have been developed to such an extent that they are a formidable armed force" and that "fifty provinces are fully organized."

The territorial army is composed of various categories of men and women. First there is "the contingent of conscripts who cannot be taken into the army." This contingent is very numerous, as only 60 per cent. of the total number of young men due to serve in the regular army can be accommodated. The remaining 40 per cent. automatically join the territorial forces.

To these must be added the large numbers of young men and women who are members of the Unions of Communist Youth, special trade union contingents and all demobilised soldiers and sailors up to the age of 40.

Every year the territorial forces take part in the manoeuvres of the regular army, while large contingents of regular soldiers are sent every year to take part in the manoeuvres of the territorial forces.

It is stated that "with regard to war preparations the territorial army is entirely up to date" and that there is absolutely no difficulty in "uniting it with the regular forces" at any given moment.

Much emphasis is laid on the fact that the territorial forces are commanded by some 15 per cent. of Communists and 22 per cent. of Communist Youths.

Intensive Training.

A new decree issued by the Commissar for War orders that "particular attention should be paid to the territorials" and that "more intensive training should be accorded them in much shorter periods than hitherto," in the hope that by these means a much larger number would be fully prepared for war.

The territorial forces are further augmented by the "three million members of the Osoaviakhim." This organisation is supposed to be voluntary and civil, but is as a matter of fact compulsory and military. Its full name is "Society for Aviation and Chemical Warfare" and its object is to "draw in the whole population for the defence of the country in an organised manner."

The society has its own infantry, artillery, and engineer regiments, tank corps, air force, gas attacking corps and gas defending corps, signalling corps, wireless corps and "intelligence departments."

Accepting the pre-war figures of yearly recruits in the neighbourhood of one million—as the basis of the Soviet figures, it is evident that the territorial army has in the five years of its existence grown enormously. At least 2,000,000 men (between 20 and 22 years of age) are now serving.

PORTIA'S HEAD TURNED.

A £38 FINE DESPITE
OBJECTIONS.

"This lady was once described as a modern Portia, and I think that that has rather turned her head," said Mr. V. Hill, solicitor, at the Marylebone Police Court, concerning Miss W. Rush, of 17, Stonebridge Park, N.W.

Miss Rush was summoned before Mr. Halkett for failing to comply with a magistrate's order to remedy a defective drain at her house, 16, Waltham Road, Paddington, W.

Throughout the proceedings Miss Rush raised technical objections. She demanded that the prosecuting solicitor should produce his authority to institute the proceedings. She submitted that the court had no jurisdiction because her summons was unsigned, and that the summons under which the order was made was "under the wrong Act. She said she attended only under protest, and that she was not a defendant but a spectator."

Mr. Halkett ordered her to pay a penalty of £1 a day, a total of £38, with £5 costs.

Miss Rush, who is known as "Wilde's Portia," has read up Acts of Parliament and acquired a legal knowledge that has enabled her to represent her father successfully in court cases concerning his property.

AN IRISH SEA AIR SERVICE.

SIR A. COBBHAM'S VIEWS.

GOVERNMENT AID WOULD BE
WORTH WHILE.

New efforts are being made to secure the establishment of a Liverpool to Belfast air service. Sir Alan Cobham, who has been interested in the project for some time, is visiting Belfast with Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, says a Home paper, to survey the proposed terminus. The authorities at both Liverpool and Belfast have been in communication with the Air Ministry, who at present can make no statement regarding the official attitude.

"Such a service," said Sir Alan to a press representative, "would be a wonderful experimental ground for our flying boats and just what we need. At least six machines would be required, however, and a private company would hardly be justified in incurring this big expense without a subsidy. I think that in view of the importance of the experience to be gained a Government grant would be amply repaid."

Sir Alan said that the flying boats would have to take a route west of the Isle of Man because of the curious meteorological conditions in the Solway Firth and off the Lancashire coast. Fine weather in the Firth, he has found, is nearly always accompanied by bad conditions on the Lancashire coast. Only a north-west wind would ensure good weather all the way.

There would be no difficulty in the landing of passengers. At Belfast everything would be simple, and the boats could easily navigate the Mersey without interfering with the shipping. When fog prevented the journey to Liverpool from being completed, the passengers could be landed at Fleetwood, or the flying boat could wait in the Mersey Straits, as the ships do.

LAURIERS.

Hong Kong residents who find themselves in London and uncertain where to go can certainly do worse than try the "Laurier," 102, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

A correspondent writes: I always prided myself on my knowledge of London, but when I last arrived after a long term abroad I found myself practically a stranger in a strange land. Having made no arrangements I took the taxi driver into my confidence and asked him to advise me. "Jump in, Sir," he said, "and we will soon get you fixed up."

To my surprise when we drew up outside a hotel in Jermyn Street I saw the name "Laurier," which recalled memories of the War and I found that it was still the same old place only in a new position and boasting a hotel in addition to the restaurant. I spent my entire leave at the "Laurier," obtaining there good accommodation, food, and service at most moderate charges. (For full particulars see advertisement page.)



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it is advisable to use
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BEAR BRAND

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Blemishes and Irritations Quickly Disappear

When Cuticura is used. Bathe with the Soap and hot water, dry gently and anoint with the Ointment. This treatment not only soothes and heals unsightly and annoying pimples, rashes and skin irritations but tends to prevent such conditions.

Soap, Ointment, Tablets sold throughout the world. British Patent. Cuticura, U.S. Pat. 1,117,100. Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1928.

R.K. Banks	£1,335 buy.
Do. (London)	£1,381 nom.
Chartered Bank	£22 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£53 nom.
Do.	£144 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£29 nom.
East Asia Bank	£77 buy.
Canton Insurance	£950 buy, 955 ea.
Union Insurance	£368 buy, 371 ea.
North China Ins.	£144 buy.
Yonghe Insurance	£144 buy.
China Underwriters	£255 buy.
China Fire Insurance	£275 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£800 sel.
Donghai	£384 nom.
H.K. Steamboat	£32 buy.
H.K. Tugs	£32 buy.
Indo-China (Ind.)	£35 buy.
Do. (Ind.)	£72 buy.
Shell Transport	£144 buy.
Waterside	£144 buy.
Benquet	£215 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	£35 nom.
Lan Kwai (contingent)	£9 sel.
Do. (single)	£5 sel.
S'hai. Explorations	£245 nom.
Shanghai Loans	£34 nom.
Rauco	£44 buy.
Tronoh Mines	£176 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharf	£139 nom.
H.K. & W. Dock	£144 buy.
China Presidents	£580 sel.
Hongkong	£156 nom.
New Engineering	£10 nom.
Shanghai Dock	£103 buy.
Two Cottons	£94 buy, 960/10 ea.
Oriental Cottons	£240 buy.
S'hai. Cottons (old)	£14 buy.
Do. (new)	£24 buy.
H.K. & S. Hives	£356 buy, 350 sel.
H.K. Landa	£144 buy.
Shanghai Loans	£123 buy.
Humphreys & Co.	£150 buy, 15 ea.
H.K. Realties	£750 buy.
H.K. Tramways	£24 buy, & a. 24.20 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	£13 buy.
Do. (new)	£25 nom.
Star Ferries	£45 buy, 65 ea.
China Light (old)	£1240 buy, 12.60 sel.
Do. (new)	£12 buy.
H.K. (1928 Loans)	£12 buy.
H.K. Electric (old)	£52 sel.
Do. (new)	£52 buy.
Macao Electric	£274 buy, 270 ea.
Telephone	£312 buy, 312 ea.
China Buses	£11 buy.
Singapore Tractors	£119 buy.
Do. (Trif.)	£176 buy, 16/8 sel.
China Sugars	£14 sel.
Malayan Sugars	£17 nom.
Canton Loans	£970 sel.
Cement (contingent)	£970 buy, 97 ea.
Do. (old)	£83 buy.
Do. (new)	£81 buy.
H.K. Hopes (old)	£635 nom.
Do. (new)	£630 nom.
United Asbestos	£5 sel.
Dairy Farms	£22 buy.
Waxons	£144 sel., 144 ea.
Der A. Wings	£40.50 nom.
Lane Cawston	£44 buy.
Sunderland	£20 nom.
Wm. Potts	£255 buy.
H.K. Amus	£27 buy.
H.K. Constr.	£135 buy.
H.K. Indus. G. Bonds	£44 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	6% prom. buy.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; ea.—ea.; nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE]

Rupee, Sept. 11th:

Paris	124.20
New York	4.85
Brussels	34.30
Geneva	25.20
Amsterdam	12.10
Milan	92.75
Berlin	20.36
Stockholm	18.13
Copenhagen	18.10
Oslo	18.19
Vienna	24.42
Prague	133
Helsingfors	129
Madrid	29.23
Lisbon	107
Athens	27
Bucharest	707
Bio	5.50/32
Buenos Aires	47.11/32
Bombay	1/5.31/32
Yokohama	1/10.21/32
Shanghai	8/7
Hong Kong	2/0
Silver (spot)	26.9/16
Silver (forward)	26.11/16

GRAND TATTOO

Sookumpoo

4th, 5th, 6th October

Commencing at 8.30 Nightly.

THRILLING MILITARY SCENES

In Addition to Special Events Nightly

Thurs., 4th Oct. Chinese Display.

Khattak Dance.

Fri., 5th Oct. Maypole Dance.

Motor Car Parade.

Satur., 6th Oct. Highland Dancing.

Portuguese Display.

Japanese Fireworks.

TICKETS—\$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1 & 50 Cts.

Booking arrangements will be announced later.



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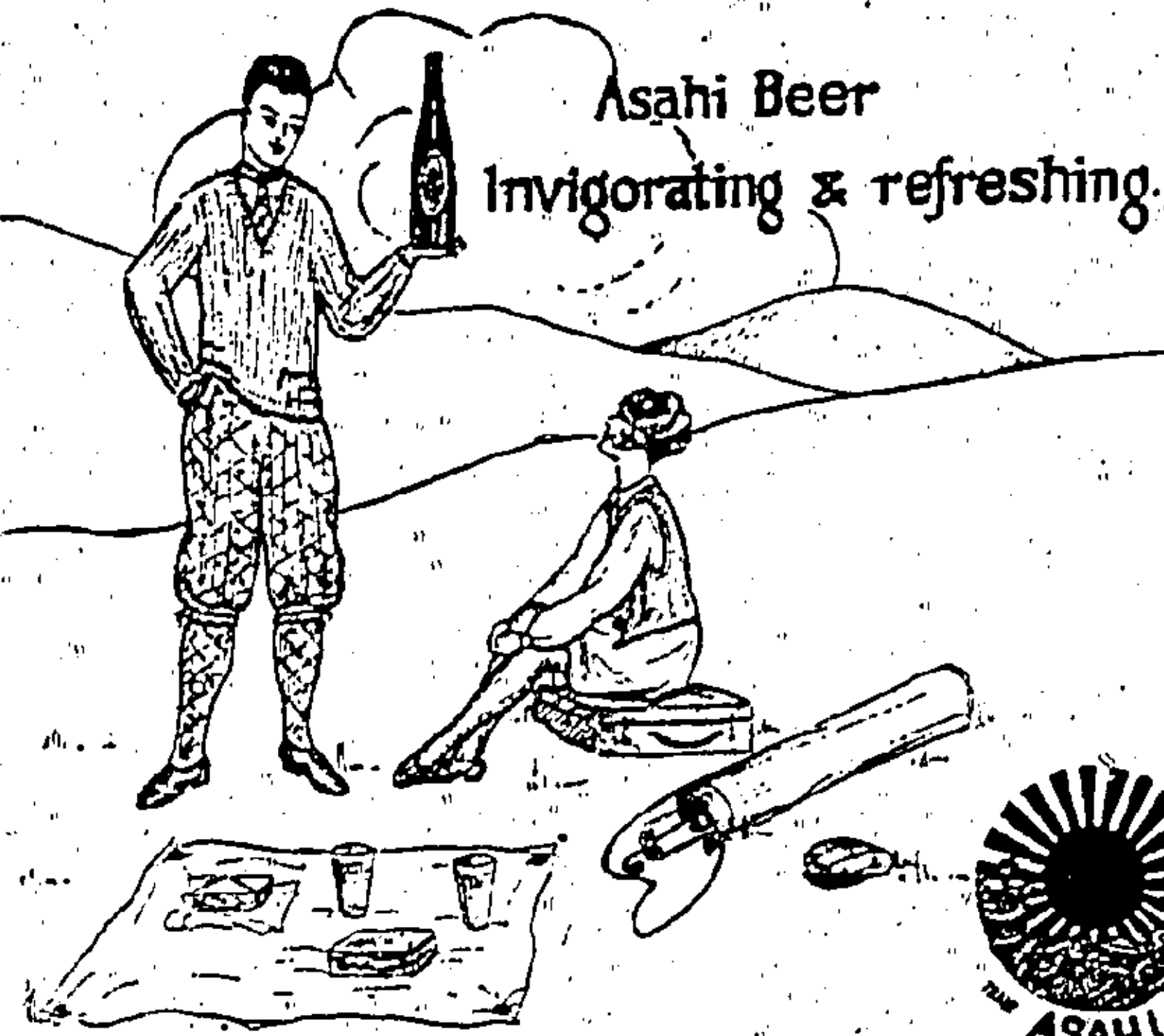
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"Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin, dissolve them in water. Their action will be better and stronger. The numerous tablets on the market have not the same beneficial effect. Indeed, many are positively harmful, and give rise to complications of internal trouble.

"Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin are harmless. You can recognize the original package by the Bayer Cross.

VILLAGE SHAKEN BY GUNFIRE.

CEILINGS FALLING DOWN.

PROTESTS TO WAR OFFICE.

ISLE OF GRAIN.

The 300 inhabitants of this little straggling village, which lies at the far end of the Medway mud-flats, have unofficially changed its name to the "Isle of Grain and bear it." And thereby hangs a tale.

Six years ago the War Office constructed at Yantlet, a muddy creek just over a mile from the village, a testing station for the firing of big guns. Villagers declare that it cost round about a million pounds and that the justification for that huge expenditure was that the War Office can fire their non-explosive shells in a definite direction and it is the only place in the country where they can recover them at will from the sands of the east coast 15, 20, 30, and even 40 miles away.

Individual villagers protested to the War Office, but without result. The station was built and the firing started. Very soon tiles began to fall from the village roofs, walls began to crack, and ceilings to fall in. Protests were again sent to the War Office, but merely brought the reply:

The War Office cannot admit liability for damage by concussion in connection with artillery practice carried out in the exigencies of the public service. And for five years the Isle of Grain has grined and borne it.

M.P. And Protest.

This year, however, the firing has increased to such an extent that steps are being taken to organise a stronger protest, in which Mr. I. J. Albery, M.P. for Gravesend, is taking a keen interest. During the past few months the village has been shaken to its mud and gravel foundations, many people fear that their cottages may tumble down on top of them any day, and the older folk are complaining of "nerves." The material damage already done is said to run into hundreds of pounds, and life in the village is becoming unbearable.

After a heavy firing the village is strewn with broken tiles and pieces of glass from blown-out windows, and in many of the houses which I visited I saw gaping holes in ceilings and roofs, cracked walls, and broken and cracked windows.

Granny Davis, the village's oldest inhabitant, who will be 86 next month, told me that she owned six cottages, and the bill for repairs had gone up enormously since the firing started. She depends for her existence upon the rents of the cottages.

Mrs. Wilson, who owns eight cottages, said that extensive damage had been done to her property, and she was expecting more ceilings to come down any day.

£40 Repairs Bill.

Mr. W. J. Savery, the village job-master and grocer, said that he had spent more than £40 on repairing his premises just recently, and parts of them already wanted doing again. He is expecting his chimney to fall any day.

The Rev. N. Pritchett, vicar of the Isle of Grain, told me that in June a large portion of the ceiling of the day school fell in, happily when the children were at play. The school had to be closed for seven weeks while a special ceiling to withstand the gunfire was being put up at a cost of £50, not a penny of which could be recovered from the War Office. He showed me cracks in the walls and buttresses of the old church, as well as the damage done at the vicarage. He said:

It is impossible to work in the village. The amenities are being destroyed and the health of many people, including my wife, is being impaired. The firing sometimes lasts all day at five-minute intervals, and when they commence before breakfast one has to shave between the flashes. If you put your head out of the window you can feel the blast of wind passing through your hair.

GIFT OF SHARES BECOMES A LIABILITY.

UNPAID CALLS AND INTEREST.

A gift that became a liability caused the appearance in the London Bankruptcy Court in August for public examination of Miss Florence May Clifford, described as of Cadogan Square, London, S.W.

She said that in 1918 her father gave her 17,000 shares of one pound each, of which two shillings was paid up, in the Consolidated Assurance Company, Ltd. The company went into liquidation in October, 1920, after her father's death; and the liquidator obtained judgment against her for £16,781 in respect of unpaid calls and interest, and filed the petition against her. That was her only liability, and she had no assets.

The examination was concluded.

LESSONS OF AIR RAIDS.

LONDON OPEN TO ATTACK.

TASK OF DEFENCE.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF TESTS.

A brief summary account was issued on August 17th of the four days' operations in the London Air Exercises. This shows that 250,000 miles were flown without serious injury to a single airman, and that the total weight of bombs which could have been carried by all the attacking bombers would in war have been 802 tons. The official communiqué is as follows:—

(1) During the Air Exercises which have just come to an end approximately 250,000 miles were flown by aircraft taking part. The only mishap involving injury occurred to a pilot of a fighter which turned over. He suffered minor injuries to his nose.

(2) The total weight of bombs which could have been carried by bombers was nearly 802 tons. This is without making deductions for those whom the umpires judged to have been shot down before reaching the objectives.

(3) By day clouds and strong winds high up favoured the bombers on the whole, particularly those approaching the targets from the south and west with the wind behind them.

(4) The Day Bombers made in all 37 raids. These were attacked 39 times on the way in and 37 times on the way out. Only nine raids succeeded in evading the Defence both ways. One hundred and fifty-one Day Bombers were adjudged to have been brought down by Fighters, and 20 by anti-aircraft, while 139 Fighters were lost.

(5) In the operations after dark the weather so favoured the defence on three of the four nights that a very large percentage of bombers were intercepted.

(6) The interception of bombers by fighters has shown a decided improvement since last year, as did the standard of air pilotage and the use of clouds by bombers.

(7) The Auxiliary and Cadre Squadrons played an important part creditably in the first exercises in which they have co-operated, and invaluable work was done by the Observer Corps and Searchlights.

(8) The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Defences, Great Britain, is very satisfied with the efficiency shown by all units. The exercises were not designed to test the efficiency of the London defences, but mainly to test the operational efficiency of individual units.

(9) In conclusion thanks are due to those who kindly allowed searchlights to be erected within their grounds and to those civilians who looked after the flares on the emergency landing grounds.

Official Reserve.

A close study of the above shows a discretion in phraseology, no doubt for excellent reasons, which may not be at once apparent, and it is not clear how many raids actually reached their target. There were, for instance, 57 day raids which were attacked 39 times on the way in, and this on the face of it implies that only 18 raids were completely successful. But it is known that individual raids were attacked two and three times at least on their way to London, so that the total number of raids which got through without interception is increased by the number of duplicated or triplicated attacks.

Similarly, the figure of 151 day bombers adjudged to be brought down is impressive, but to form an accurate picture of the position the total number of machine flights made by the bombers must also be stated, and this information is not given. Taking the figures that are available, it appears that it cost the Defence 139 aircraft to bring down 151 day bombers—a difference in favour of the Defence on machine casualties of 12 aeroplanes; but here again without knowing the number of machine flights made by the Fighters the percentage rate of wastage is concealed.

Obviously, the Higher Command cannot disclose information which may be vital, and it is no doubt for these reasons that the communiqué is not informative on these points. In the absence of Air Marshal Sir John Salmond, Air Officer Commanding Air Defences Great Britain, the main responsibility for the Exercises devolved on Air Commodore F. V. Holt, the Chief Air Staff Officer to Air Vice-Marshal F. R. Scarlett, who was acting temporarily for Sir John Salmond.

LONDON'S PERIL.

LESSONS OF THE AIR BATTLE.

[BY "THE TIMES" AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The outstanding conclusion of the Air Exercises which have just ended is that, however, efficient the Defence, there can be no security for London and its 10,000,000 inhabitants in any future European war in which the enemy is within air range of our shores.

This is an unpleasant fact not new to the Higher Command of the Royal Air Force, but it is extremely doubtful if the Londoners, and the country generally, up to this year, had realised how much the civilian has become a helpless combatant. There is no need to accept as literally true the lurid descriptions of the destruction of London by bombs which have appeared in the pages of some journals. A substantial proportion of the raiders who were seen each evening calmly sailing over the heart of the metropolis, often unmolested, were already casualties in earlier fights over the Home Counties, but I gather unofficially that, so far as can be judged at present, approximately half of the raiders got through to their target.

Their objective theoretically was a definite mark, such as the Air Ministry itself, but in actual war London itself would be counted as a sufficient target. War has now ceased to be the sole concern of the sailor and the soldier. The advent of the air weapon has made the civilian the real mark. The power to maintain an offensive rests today not with the infantry in the field or the gunner in the ship, but with the civil population who support a nation's complex financial circulation, operate the intricate distributive system which feeds the soldier and the sailor, and man the factories which supply him with munitions. Immobilize that machinery by harrying the men, women, and children of a nation into a state of nerves, and the will to war may easily disappear, leaving possibly an undefeated army in the field and unbeaten navy cruising the high seas. Air strategy must take into account the worst that science and chemistry can do in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy fighting with his back to the wall and determined to take any measures to win.

Civilians As Targets.

A menace which faces London under those conditions is the use of poison gas. An explosive bomb falls, bursts, and in a few seconds the worst is known; but the gas from a bomb may hardly be noticed on first impact, yet it will lurk around a street corner for hours and even days waiting to catch the unfortunate civilian. We must, therefore, be prepared to meet an air attack in which the main strategy will be to terrorize the civilian and thus speedily reduce his will to war. This may be brutal, but until war is abolished the aim will be to end the conflict by the speediest means possible, if only to avoid that slow attrition, which left every nation weak at the end of the last war.

Therefore London, and every other distributive and industrial centre within range, must accept that it will be a main target just as much as the Royal Air Force in the field and the factories for the manufacture of aircraft equipment, and with this in mind it is possible to draw certain valuable conclusions from the Air Exercises of 1928, particularly as they show that the Defence was much more developed than in 1927 in speed of operation and accuracy in placing its fighters. The opposing forces were practically evenly matched in units—13 bombing squadrons against 12 fighter squadrons—yet 50 per cent. of the raiders may be regarded as having reached the centre of London. On the four days, had all the bombers reached their objectives, they would have dropped 202 tons of bombs on London. On the 50 per cent. assumption 101 tons of high explosive, incendiary material, or poison gas bombs would have descended on London—more than sufficient to cause a large measure of destruction and demoralization.

Speed And Surprise.

It is idle here to argue the particular types of aircraft needed, but it is important to realize that as the basic quality of the flying machine is speed and surprise, the dice of war are always loaded against a static defence and favour the use of aircraft as weapons of offence. Here speed plays its part, and the recent exercises proved once again that under our geographical conditions fast bombers can secure safety by evasion in short flights of under a hundred miles from the coast to target. It is open to argument, however, that from our standpoint a type must also be developed which can win through to its objective by strength of armament, for on long raids it cannot hope to evade attack all the time. Equally, it is essential to possess a strong fighter force, but it must be recognized that, in broad principle, it will act in mitigation of the possible damage to life and property, and cannot in itself, within any reasonable cost, give that freedom from attack that the Navy as a non-aggressive unit has proudly guaranteed in practice for many centuries.

Our pure defensive measures are not complete yet, but from the close observation possible during this last week the nation can be positively assured that they have reached a high pitch of efficiency; that the whole scheme on which the defence rests is basically sound and operates at high speed, and that where it is still short of maximum efficiency the reason is lack of cash and not of foresight. The whole of the Observer Corps system, for instance, requires expansion: the Searchlight and Sound Locator (Continued at foot of next column.)

ROMANCE AND DANGER IN A STIRRING DRAMA OF RUSSIA IN THE THROES OF REVOLUTION

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THE hilarious adventures of a college "cutie" in an amusing story of college life from a co-ed's point of view!



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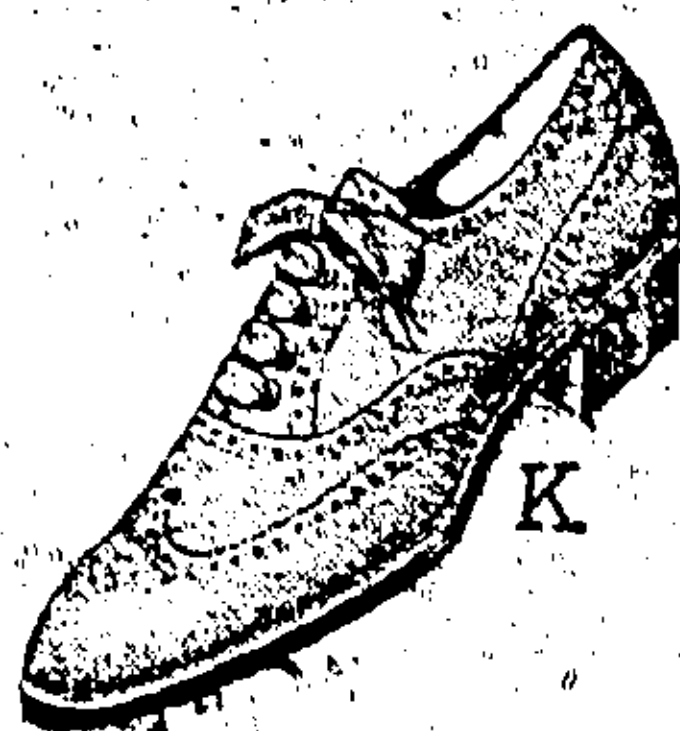
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CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND ROME.

MINUTES OF MALINES CONVERSATIONS TO BE
PUBLISHED.

"SPECIAL PRECEDENCE" FOR ARCH- BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The *Sunday Times* of August 18th published important information of the Malines Conversations between Anglican and Roman clerics to which reference was made at the time in *Reuter* cables. Our London contemporary states that the official minutes of the Malines Conversations will be published shortly - certainly before the resignation of Dr. Davidson as Primate of All England takes effect in November. Names of speakers will, wherever possible, be left out.

Below, an ecclesiastical authority gives what may be regarded as the first consecutive and authentic account of the Conversations, which were initiated to explore the possibilities of a reunion of the Anglican and Roman Churches. Some of the disclosures he makes will be read by many Church men and women with surprise. Rome was prepared to grant "great things" to an Archbishop of Canterbury who accepted the Roman Catholic faith: he would have a special precedence equal to, and perhaps above, Cardinals.

BISHOP GORE AND POPE'S PRIMACY.

The official minutes of the Malines Conversations are to be published in full in a few weeks' time. They are to be given to the public as they were taken down, except that, wherever possible, the names of the speakers will be left out. No comment will be added, but though the point has not yet been decided - there will probably be a short introduction written by one of the theologians present to give an account of the aims of those who were present at the meetings.

It is nearly seven years since Lord Halifax, with the Abbé Portal, visited Cardinal Mercier to propose the Conversations. Information gradually leaked out, but it was not until Christmas of 1923 that the Archbishop of Canterbury publicly stated that meetings had been held. The information took the Roman Catholic authorities in England entirely by surprise. Even then, no account of what had been said was given, and the first definite information appeared in January last. It showed the points which had been agreed upon, but as Father Woodcock, a well-known father of the Society of Jesus, has urged in the *Sunday Times*, this information was fragmentary, and might even be misleading.

The fear that any fuller account might prejudice the chances of the Prayer Book in the House of Commons persuaded the Archbishops of Canterbury and York that they could not agree to further information being given. Many people agree that when Lord Halifax forced the publication in January, he deprived the Revised Prayer Book of its only chance. Now that the Prayer Book question has been settled, however, there is no further reason for secrecy, and preparations must be made to account to the Pan-Anglican Congress of 1930 of the steps taken towards approaching other denominations according to the Lambeth quadrilateral of 1920.

Papal Infallibility.

The Archbishops have accordingly agreed with the Anglicans present at the conversations to satisfy the just demand of all parties for the fullest possible information. This has been repeatedly promised, and can no longer be withheld. It must appear before Dr. Davidson retires. In no sense official delegates of their Churches, but well-informed and influential representatives of Roman Catholicism on the one side and of what is now called Anglo-Catholicism on the other, Lord Halifax (who was the leading spirit), the Warden of Keble (Dr. Kidd), and the Dean of Wells (Dr. Armitage Robinson) met in the Archbishop's Palace at Malines on December 6th and 7th in 1921 the late Cardinal Mercier, Monsignor van Roey (now Cardinal Archbishop of Malines), and the late Abbé Portal.

It was agreed that there was enough common ground to justify future meetings, and there was discussion whether or not the Council of Trent could be reconciled with the Thirty-nine Articles. Agreement was reached with regard to the Eucharistic Sacrifice and baptismal regeneration, but though congruent tendencies were noted, there was no definite agreement with regard to the sacramental system in general. The question of the Papacy was also discussed, and the Roman Catholics showed that the Pope had no power to declare or impose a new dogma, but only to define what was implicit in the faith. The words which impeded agreement were those of a phrase of the Decree of 1870 which declared the Pope infallible of himself and independent of the agreement of the Church: *ex sese et non ex consensu ecclesiae*, and these were a difficulty to the end.

Powers Of The Primate.

When the next conference met on March 14th and 15th, 1923, the Roman Catholics were conscious of having the blessing and approval of the Pope on their work. The Anglicans came with the official cognisance of the Primate, though this was much more cautiously expressed. Discussion arose as to whether Rome would accord to Canterbury the privileges the gave to certain Eastern patriarchs. Could the Primate of All England nominate his Bishops? The Roman Catholics pointed out that the Pope would insist that

he should be referred to in such matters.

When this conversation was reported at Lambeth it was felt that things had been going too fast and far, and that those attending the Conversations would do better to discuss present differences than hypothetical arrangements about applying a unity which was yet far from existing. Bishop Gore and the present Bishop of Truro now joined the Anglican side, for it was felt they would supply a critical element: the Roman Catholics were also strengthened by two Parisian scholars of distinguished eminence, Monsignor Batifol and the Abbé Hippolyte Hemmer. These met, with the others, on November 7th and 8th, in 1923, in an atmosphere of the greatest cordiality.

It is now proposed to publish the memoranda which were read by Dean Robinson, by Bishop Gore, by Dr. Kidd, and by Monsignor Batifol, in reply.

Although Bishop Gore was critical, and at times almost suspicious, it was admitted even by him, that there was no authentic Catholicism apart from Rome, and that the Pope had a primacy among all the Bishops of Christendom.

Shortly afterwards the Archbishop of Canterbury made his announcement in the *Press*, and it was thought better that no meetings should be held till the ensuing agitation had died down. Meanwhile, the counsels of Cardinal Mercier dominated the Holy See, and the Pope decided that the *Anno Santo* of 1925 should be dedicated not only to the peace of the world, but to Christian unity. It was felt at Rome that it was a time for making generous gestures.

"Great Things" Offered.

Accordingly, when the Anglicans met again at Malines on May 18th and 20th, in 1925, the Roman Catholics were able to present proposals for giving a united Church of England, immense privileges. According to a memorandum prepared in Rome by an important theologian who, though approved in the highest quarters, was less cautious and restricted than the responsible officials of the Vatican, Rome would be prepared to grant great things to an Archbishop of Canterbury who could accept the Roman Catholic faith; for on points of dogma there was every disposition to explain, but none to compromise.

Such an Archbishop could have jurisdiction over his whole patriarchate, a special precedence equal to, and perhaps above, Cardinals, and a special liturgy.

The Anglicans in return said that they would be ready to recognise the Roman Primacy, but not to define it more closely.

They admitted that the Pope is in a position with regard to other Bishops that no Bishop is in regard to him; the Roman Catholics agreed with them that the Pope's authority is not separate from the Bishops, and that the actual relation of Popes to Bishops has varied and is not yet defined. The conferees were to meet again to formulate their expressions of agreement, but the illness and death of Cardinal Mercier changed the whole situation. The notices which have already been published were agreed upon. But the conversations ceased, and since then different influences have been at work. At Rome, the Anglican question has been transferred from the Secretariate of State to the Holy Office, in England, the Prayer Book controversy has aroused the strength of Protestant feeling.

Next Lambeth Conference. On the other hand, what was said at Malines can hardly be ignored.

The Church of England is in no way compromised, but though they represent only one school of thought, the Anglicans at Malines are influential. The report about to be published is especially interesting in view of the Lambeth Congress of 1930, which can hardly shelve the subject of the 1920 quadrilateral. For it was not expected that Anglicans would get further with Roman Catholics than with separated Protestants; and yet it seems that Lord Halifax and his friends secured a triumph at Malines which Lambeth has not yet found it easy to deal.

INDIAN WATCHMAN STABBED.

FIGHT OVER GAME OF
CARDS.

TWO LINES OF DEFENCE
TRIED!

SENTENCE OF SIX WEEKS'
IMPRISONMENT.

A Pathan Indian watchman employed at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Installation at North Point was before Mr. B. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistrate yesterday afternoon for stabbing a fellow watchman in the quarters last Sunday at about 11 a.m. The victim received an ugly wound in his back and appeared in Court. He was still weak and had been under treatment at the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Horace Lo appeared on behalf of the accused.

The complainant after giving evidence for a little showed signs of weakness and was given a chair in the witness-box.

At the outset of the proceedings Inspector Shannon intimated to his Worship that he wished to add to the charge of common assault, the more serious one of wounding.

The complainant said that on the morning in question he and five other watchmen, including the defendant, had a game of cards. It was an Indian game and appeared to be similar to "Bridge-cum-Casino." After several hands had been played the defendant accused the complainant of having cheated.

Witness threw his cards on the ground and refused to play. The defendant insisted that he should carry on to which witness replied that he would not. Words followed and the defendant got up and walked away. He returned almost immediately with a knife in his hand.

The other Indian watchmen who were playing stopped him and asked what he was doing with the knife. The defendant made a rush at witness but was intercepted by one of the watchmen. Witness was sitting on the lower bed of a double bunk and although he tried to get up he was too late. The defendant rushed the watchman aside and rushed at the witness and stabbed him on the left side of his back. Witness fell to the floor and cried out that he had been stabbed. His companions bound his wound with a strip torn from a shirt and took him to the North Point Police Station which is close by. Later he was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. Witness said that he remembered seeing the defendant at the Police Station, but he was unconscious until he got there.

Mr. Lo suggested to the witness that the other players were 'his' claimants while the defendant was not. The defendant was a Pathan while the witness and other players were Punjabis. Witness replied that he was on equally good terms with all of them.

Witness said that the game was played in the space between two rows of bunks. Mr. Lo again put it to the witness that following the quarrel between him and the defendant they both stood up and blows were exchanged. This was denied by witness.

Stabbed During The Struggle.

Mr. Lo: I say that you were stabbed during the scuffle with the defendant and not while you were sitting on the bunk? - No.

Mr. Lo then asked if the game was played for money, and if so were the stakes very high. Witness replied that they did not play for money.

Mr. Lo: So it was a game of love!

The Magistrate (to witness): Now, don't tell lies.

Mr. Lo (to witness): Do you mean to suggest that although you were not playing for money the defendant went to the length of stabbing you?

The Magistrate then questioned the witness and asked how it was that he couldn't get out of the way when the defendant approached him with a knife. Witness replied that the watchman who attempted to stop the accused blocked his way and pinned him to the bunk.

Tried To Reply A Dead Card.

"Bukun-Din," one of the Indian watchmen who was also taking part in the game, said that the defendant had accused the complainant of having taken a card from the "tricks" that he had beside him. Each had played a card in a manner similar to "bridge" and the complainant who played last had the highest card and won the trick. In the opinion of witness the complainant had not cheated.

Questioned further witness said that he saw the defendant take the knife from the pocket of his tunic. (Continued on next Column).

OPIUM TRAFFICKERS AND THEIR SCAPEGOATS.

FORTY CENTS FOR EACH DAY
IN GAOL.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES
IN COURT.

It has long been known that the miserable looking men, women and children caught in possession of opium were the tools of scapegoats of a wealthy ring of traffickers in this drug. They are not the owners of the opium but are hired to carry it for a small remuneration, and if they happen to get caught, they are paid a certain sum of money for each day they spend in gaol.

This has been common knowledge, but the public had no idea of the actual amount paid to the carriers until it was revealed in Court yesterday morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell by Chief Preventive Officer Clarke when he prosecuted a Chinese for having in his possession 15 taels of prepared opium which was believed to have been brought from a West River town by the *ss. Anjou*.

Mr. Clarke said that the man was a carrier. He was paid so much a day by a "ring" of smugglers. The amount had hitherto been 30 cents a day, but it appeared that lately a different ring of traffickers in Wuchow had raised it to 40 cents per day.

His Worship asked whether or not the carriers were given a lump sum when they come out of prison. Mr. Clarke: Oh, yes. It is understood when they take on the job that they will get the money.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Clarke said that even if the carriers were deported after serving their sentences, they get the money just the same, and that the ring leader would not dare to evade payment.

Defendant was fined \$1,000, or four months' hard labour, which means on this basis he will get \$48 when he comes out of gaol.

"Anjou" A Favoured Ship.

When another Chinese was charged with having 12 taels of illicit opium in his possession, it was stated that he was arrested on the same boat and Mr. Lindsell remarked that the *Anjou* appeared to be much favoured for opium smuggling.

Mr. Clarke said that that was so. The commander of the ship had told him that only a few days ago, the ship's watchman stopped a suspicious-looking sack from coming on board, and he was set on and severely thrashed for being too censorious. The watchman is now in hospital at Wuchow.

In this case the man was also fined \$1,000, or four months' hard labour.

Witness attempted to stop him from using the knife but let him go when someone said that the defendant would not stab anyone.

Mr. Lo then remarked to the Magistrate that the defence was that the complainant had been stabbed during a scuffle with the defendant after the words had passed. Apparently someone had a grudge against the complainant and took the opportunity to get his revenge. The defendant was not of the same Indian nationality as the other players.

The Magistrate: That doesn't sound very convincing! Mr. Lo: That is the story given to me by the accused himself.

Another Eye-witness.

Begah Khen, another Indian watchman who was a member of the card party, said that he saw the defendant with the knife. It was he who tried to stop the defendant just before he dealt the blow. He had seen the knife in defendant's possession before this occasion.

Another member of the party, and a countryman of the defendant, was also to have given evidence for the prosecution but was not present in Court. It was later ascertained that he was on duty.

Defendant Changes His Story.

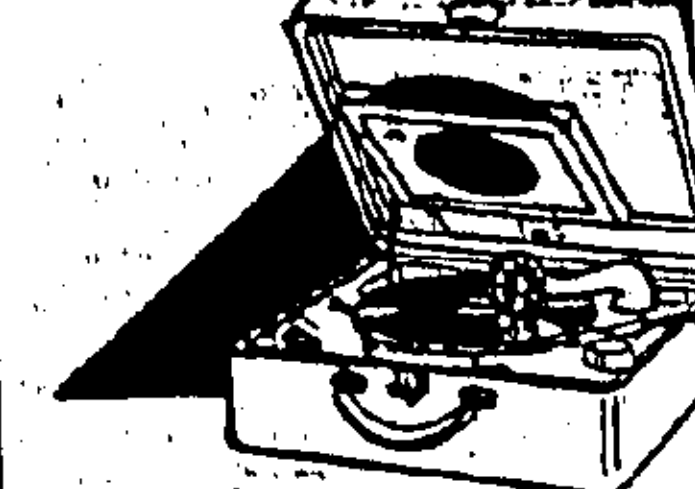
The defendant then went into the box and said that after the scuffle which followed when he accused the complainant of cheating, he went outside and sat down. While he was there he heard a scuffle and a cry that someone had been stabbed. The men in the room at the time were all countrymen of the complainant and when he came in they accused him of having stabbed the complainant.

The defendant denied ownership of the knife, and said that he had never seen it before.

His Worship was then informed by the prosecution that the knife was found half an hour later on the roof of the godown which was below the verandah on the quarters. There were no bloodstains on the knife at the time.

The Magistrate dismissed the charge of common assault, and imposed six weeks' imprisonment on the charge of stabbing.

no words can tell you



WORDS are worthless for describing the amazing performance of the new Portable Victrola, number Two-fifty-five. To say that its tones are rich and deep, its volume as large as life itself, is not enough. You must really hear it yourself to appreciate its startling power of reproduction.

Indestructible cabinet covered with leather-finished fabric. Detachable winding-key at a convenient angle. Records stop playing automatically.

You must see this great little instrument to realize its value. Visit us soon and hear it play the latest Victor Records.

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CINEMA NEWS.

"THE VOLGA BOATMAN."

The seething drama of the Russian revolution has been used as a background for "The Volga Boatman," which will be screened at the Queen's, from to-day till Sunday. The picture follows the experiences of a prince, a princess and a boatman through the Russian revolution. William Boyd plays the boatman of the Volga and Elinor Fair, Victor Varconi, Julia Faye and Theodore Kosloff also have important roles. The production has been spoken of as one of De Mille's finest achievements. 1,000 Red Indians.

"Spoilers of the West," which arrives to-day at the World, is based on historical incidents of the Laramie treaty with Red Cloud, the famous Indian warrior, and was photographed in Wyoming. Tim McCoy takes the part of a government agent sent out to preserve peace between the trappers and the Indians. A charming romance runs through the picture, the heroine being Marjorie Daw. A thousand real Indians take part in the big battle scenes.

"The Fair Co-Ed."

Marion Davies, the heroine of "Quality Street" and many other screen successes, comes to the Star to-day in "The Fair Co-Ed," an amusing story of American college life. Miss Davies romps through a series of adventures, leaving a trail of broken hearts behind her. After a thrilling term which almost wrecks the school, Marion wins the boy of her heart and all ends well in a hilarious climax.

SHELLS LOST FROM H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

From a report made to the Police by Paymaster Commander H. Rodgers, Secretary to the Commodore, three rounds of four-inch H.A. ammunition, were lost overboard from H.M.S. *Hawkins* on the morning of September 3rd. The position was stated to be 70 yards south-east of No. 5 mooring buoy. Diving operations have been carried out by Naval divers for the recovery of the shells, but without success.

MERCANTILE BANK.

INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of eight per cent. per annum less income tax.

**THE ANTI-JAPANESE
BOYCOTT.****STRICTLY ENFORCED IN
CANTON.****MERCHANTS BROUGHT TO
HEEL.****COMMITTEE ISSUES ITS OWN
STAMPS.****[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]**

CANTON, September 12th.

The anti-Japanese boycott is being prosecuted with increasing vigour. Pickets are vigilantly guarding day and night all the principal thoroughfares of the city and important points in Canton harbour. Seizures and confiscation of goods of Japanese origin are of daily occurrence and are too numerous to mention. In conversation with dealers in electrical supplies our correspondent was told that the activities of the pickets have been so widespread and the watch has been so close that the merchants are afraid to deliver Japanese goods to customers. They point out that the pickets would probably confiscate the goods while they were being carried through the streets from dealer to purchaser. This has happened time and again and has meant heavy losses to the merchants. According to the rules and regulations of the "Committee for the Severance of Economic Relations with Japan," merchants are supposed to be free to dispose of goods in stock of Japanese origin. This meant nominally, our correspondent was informed, that the merchants could deliver such goods to any part of Canton, unmolested. But the pickets take no cognizance of this, and seize all such goods and bring them to their Headquarters on the Bund. In view of these indiscriminate seizures all the dealers in Japanese goods in the city have refused to make any delivery. Anyone buying Japanese goods has to undertake their transport himself and run his own risk.

PRICES GO UP.

But cutting off the source of supply has meant that Japanese goods in the city are fast disappearing. In view of this impending shortage their selling prices are increasing. This has been particularly true of the electric supplies of Japanese origin. It will be remembered that immediately after the declaration of the boycott, the prices fell. This was because the merchants thought that their goods might be taken away from them. It would, therefore, be wiser to dispose of them as soon as possible, even at a loss. But the prices are now higher than they were before the commencement of the boycott.

The forced registration of Japanese goods still in stock is being carried out rigorously. At first the pickets wanted to make registration a voluntary measure. But, with two or three lone exceptions, no merchants responded. Hence the forced registration and the payment of the 30 per cent. which is now being enforced. Up-to-date our correspondent is told that the pickets have succeeded in getting about 50 stores to register their Japanese goods with the Committee. Practically all the merchants have been extremely reluctant to comply with the demands of the Committee.

NO GUNS ALLOWED.

On walking through the Bund and other places where pickets are stationed, our correspondent did not see any officer of the Committee carrying a gun. He asked one picket leader about this and was told that the Government has not as yet sanctioned the request of the Committee. "We petitioned the Headquarters of the 8th Military Route some time ago for permission to carry guns," he said, "but so far no reply has been forthcoming."

The Committee is now preparing to open up a big show-room for the exhibition of Japanese goods seized or voluntarily contributed by the merchants. This show-room will be open to the public free of charge and will be located in the Headquarters of the Committee. Samples of every kind of Japanese goods will be placed on exhibition, so that the people may know what the "undesirable" goods look like.

*(Continued at foot of next column.)***CANTON'S CREEKS.****DRAINAGE SYSTEM TO BE
RENOVATED.****ANOTHER LEVY ON
LANDLORDS!****OBSTRUCTIONS TO BE
REMOVED.**

At the meeting of the Canton Municipal Council held on the 8th inst., plans put forward by Mr. Pang Wu, Chief of the Bureau of Public Works, for clearing the city's creeks and draining system were approved. These creeks form the scavenging system of Canton, and although wherever new wide malloos are opened the creeks are done away with there is still a net work of them in the older sections of the city. Through years of neglect these creeks have become silted up and are no longer fit for the purpose for which they were originally designed. The accumulation of refuse seriously affects the health of the public, while in the rainy season the streets and houses are inundated as the creeks do not provide ready outlet for the rain-water. As originally built, the creeks were designed to take full advantage of the tides, but silt has now accumulated to such an extent that urgent attention is called for.

\$348,300 Needed.

The total length of the creeks in the inner streets of the city is approximately 737,000 feet, to clear which will require a sum of \$321,000. The main creek is some 40,000 feet long, and \$28,300 will be needed to have this cleaned out. The total sum that is estimated to be required for the thorough clearing of all the creeks and drains in the city is about \$348,300.

Another Rent Levy!

Total rentals collected by property owners in Canton is believed to be in the neighbourhood of \$1,230,500 per month. It is, therefore, suggested that to raise funds for the work of cleaning the creeks and waterways the property owners be asked to contribute one-third of a month's rent. This should bring in over \$400,000 and after the creeks have been cleared, any surplus left over would be devoted to repairing or improving the creeks.

Refuse Dumped.

It is also found that many shop owners have extended their premises by building extensions over the creeks, resting on supports built up from the creek bed. These structures form obstructions to the free flow of water, and besides, the inmates of the houses are in the habit of dumping all their rubbish and refuse into the stream. For this reason it is proposed that all such parts of houses found overhanging the creeks be demolished, and that penalties be imposed on people discovered throwing rubbish into the creeks.

It is also discovered that for part of its length the main creek has been completely covered by houses and shops. This was done in the days of the Manchu Government, when supervision over municipal affairs was practically non-existent. It will now be necessary to demolish these houses so as to get at the drain.

It is proposed that the *kaifong* be entrusted with the task of raising funds for the purpose of cleaning out the city's creeks as it is essentially a problem of public interest and benefit.—*Canton Gazette.*

TAX STAMPS.

The latest news of the boycott is that the Committee has decided to print tax stamps to be pasted on the Japanese goods when sold. These tax stamps will be in denominations of \$100, \$5, \$1, 50 cents, 20 cents and 15 cents. Henceforth every merchant selling Japanese goods will have to affix these stamps. The amount will be 20 per cent of the price of the article. This scheme if carried out, should bring in very large sums to the coffers of the Committee. What the merchants have to say to this new scheme of taxation is not known.

**ROUND THE POLICE
COURTS.****ARMY COOK CHARGED
WITH THEFT.****AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.**

A plea for leniency was tendered by Mr. W. D. Owen before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday on behalf of a Chinese cook employed at Wellington Barracks, who was charged with the theft of five tins of bully beef. The man had served as a cook for 20 years, winning the approbation of the commanding officers, and this was his first lapse.

Defendant was allowed to take home a certain quantity of provisions as his rations, but on this occasion he took more than he was entitled to do. The man was taken into custody by an Indian constable who was on duty searching pedestrians after the armed robbery at Stanley Street, the constable's suspicions being aroused when he observed the defendant changing from one tram car into another.

In giving the defendant the option of a fine of \$15, his Worship remarked that he was very foolish to risk his position after such long service for a few tins of bully beef.

CHINESE CONSTABLE FINED.

A summons for assault brought against a Chinese constable was heard by Major C. Willson.

Mr. Horace Lo, who appeared for the complainant, stated that the constable arrested his client when he discovered several lottery tickets on him. The officer on duty in the charge room must have "ticked the constable off" for making the arrest, having in mind directions recently issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police that no person was to be charged unless he had more than five lottery tickets.

In this case, said Mr. Lo, the constable was wrong in the first place for making the arrest.

Inspector J. Clark:—Excuse me, your Worship, it was not wrong. Mr. Lo said he was not complaining about the arrest. According to his client, the constable was provoked for making the arrest and his client was released. They later met in the street when the constable accused the man of being insolent and used his truncheon on him. Complainant caught hold of the truncheon and the constable released his hold of the weapon and struck a blow with his fist which knocked out a tooth.

His Worship found the charge proved and fined the constable \$5.

DISTILLERY CASE DROPPED.

The two employees of the Tai Tung distillery who were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Revenue Department were discharged by Mr. Lindell yesterday when it was stated that there was no direct evidence which could be brought against the defendants.

At the previous hearing Mr. H. A. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, gave details of a raid carried out at the distillery where it was alleged certain irregularities were discovered. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

ANOTHER REVENUE CASE.

Chung Wing Kun, licensee of the Hang Lan Chong wine shop, No. 2, Ko Shing Street, was summoned before Mr. Lindell for supplying incorrect particulars in respect of an application for the removal of 135 jars of "Sam Ching" from the s.s. *Sui Tai* to the s.s. *Nam Sang*.

Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins, of the Imports and Exports Office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M. K. Lo was for the defence.

Hearing was adjourned until 11.15 a.m. next Tuesday.

\$25,000 FINE IN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese woman who was arrested on a sampan with 585 tins of opium on board and who was subsequently charged before the Magistrate with unlawful possession of the drug was again before Mr. Lindell yesterday. She was fined \$25,000 or in default twelve months' hard labour.

Two men who were also concerned in the seizure were discharged at a previous hearing. The woman defendant after hearing evidence of the finding of the opium stated that the drug was placed on board by the passenger, who jumped into the water and swam away on the arrival of the searchers.

*(Continued on next column.)***\$100 FOR A MOTOR
LORRY.****SOLD TO PAY OFF
PARTNER.****BUYER SUES FOR DELIVERY.**

A curious story of a six cylinder motor lorry which was sold for \$100 at auction was told in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon by Mr. D. L. Strellett, who appeared for Shum Hing Nin, alias Shun Ah Tim, in an action against the Chun Yip Motor Company, for the recovery of the vehicle, or alternatively, the sum of \$600 which was the value of the lorry.

Defendant was not in Court, nor was he legally represented. Mr. Strellett, accordingly, asked the case to be heard *ex parte*.

Outlining his claim, Mr. Strellett said that the plaintiff was a shoe merchant and had been a friend of the proprietor of the defendant firm. The defendant some time in June was sued by another man for \$200, which represented a share in the motor lorry in dispute. Judgment was entered against defendant, and on his failing to pay, a distraint warrant was issued. The lorry was then seized by the Court's bailiff, and subsequently put up for auction at Messrs. Lamert Brothers.

Prior to the vehicle being sold, defendant approached plaintiff and asked him to buy the lorry at auction, as it was going very cheap. Plaintiff did so and got the vehicle for \$100. Not knowing what to do with the lorry, plaintiff went to defendant and they came to an arrangement whereby the defendant was to garage the lorry for the plaintiff at a rental of \$2 a month. This arrangement was put down in writing.

After a month or so, plaintiff went to take delivery of the lorry, and to his surprise, defendant refused to hand it over, saying that the lorry was purchased by the plaintiff on his behalf, and that he was only indebted to the plaintiff for the sum actually paid for the vehicle.

Continuing, Mr. Strellett said, that the defendant kept on repeating that the vehicle was bought by the plaintiff on his (defendant's) behalf.

Defendant and plaintiff haggled over it for about ten days, when the matter was then referred to the Police. As it was a civil action, the Police Magistrate was unable to give a decision. "But the unfortunate feature of the case," said Mr. Strellett, "was that when the defendant paid a visit to the garage with a mechanic, he found that several important parts of the machinery were being dismantled. Plaintiff was therefore suing for the recovery of the lorry in good running condition or the sum of \$600, which sum was said to be a fair value for the lorry."

Different Valuations! Evidence was then given by the plaintiff, corroborative of what Mr. Strellett had said. He found that the dynamo, magnet and gear shaft had been taken away from the vehicle. The mechanic who went with him to inspect the lorry said that the vehicle was worth \$800 in good running order, and as it stood about \$600.

Mr. Justice Jackson: I see, the bailiff's opinion of the lorry was that it was worth about \$300.

Mr. Strellett replied that different men had given a different valuation to it, and that the best course would be to take the average.

Judgment was given against the defendant for the return of the lorry in good running order and that if the vehicle was damaged, a sum of \$450 would have to be given to the plaintiff.

AIR RIFLE WITHOUT OWNER.

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, an application was made by Sergeant Fowles for an order for the confiscation of an air rifle found in the basement of No. 7, Knutsford Terrace.

The officer stated that the weapon was found by a contractor's foreman while repairing the house. It was not hidden in any way, but it was very dark inside the basement.

His Worship made the necessary order.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

A Chinese man and woman were before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to defraud a Chinese woman of \$30. The man was further charged with impersonating a Police Constable and assaulting the woman. Sergeant Mottram who was in charge of the case asked his Worship to remand the case so as to enable the Police to make further enquiries. The remand was granted.

**TABLE TURNED ON
PLAINTIFF.****CHEQUE FOR \$1,000 WHICH
WAS "NO GOOD."****CAFE PAVILION'S AFFAIRS.**

The former and the present proprietors of the Cafe Pavilion, Kowloon, were mentioned in a Summary action heard at the Summary Court yesterday before Mr. Justice P. Jackson.

The former proprietor, Mr. B. E. Akst, filed a claim through his solicitor, Mr. C. E. L. Grist for \$88 against the present proprietor, Mr. Jan Videro, who was represented by Mr. J. M. Remedios.

It was alleged that plaintiff paid this amount for meat supplied at the request of the defendant, but when the case was called, Mr. Grist said that he had had no further instructions from his client. He understood that Mr. Akst had gone to Manila on a business trip and would be returning to Hong Kong in due course.

On the application of Mr. Remedios, the claim was struck off. The Court then proceeded with a counter-claim of \$1,000 against the absent plaintiff. Giving evidence in this action, Mr. Videro said Mr. Akst had given him a cheque for \$1,000 signed by a Dr. Obremski on February 2nd, drawn on the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation. The cheque was presented for payment on the following day, and was returned with the information that there was no fund standing to the credit of the drawer. Witness then asked Mr. Akst what he was going to do about the cheque, and Mr. Akst was alleged to have said that he would make it good "very soon." Witness had not been paid up to now.

Judgment was given in favour of Mr. Videro with costs.

**A BEGGAR'S BROKEN
ROMANCE.****OUT A-WOOLING WITH A
CRUTCH.****FINAL EPISODE IN COURT.**

Even beggars have their romances in China. They have their affairs of the *cœur* just as well as any of us. A strange story was told in Court yesterday of how a lame mendicant went out a-wooling with a crutch.

This Lothario of the Far East used to hang about street corners at Kowloon soliciting alms from passers-by, and one day, a dark eyed woman with drooping eyelashes came to his pitch. She stopped and surveyed the lame one with compassion. But the beggar knew that pity was akin to love. He played up to it and after a few days' courting, he got the woman to promise to be his wife.

He was then living in paradise, clandestine meetings were a frequent occurrence, and after some time, the mendicant, having saved enough to provide a hut for his loved one, approached her and asked her to name the day.

As soon as he spoke the words, he was at once disillusioned, for the woman, without rhyme or reason, turned round and told him to go and "hang" himself. She would never marry a beggar. Disappointed and enraged at having been fooled, he lifted his crutch and struck the faithless one on the head. A hue and cry was raised and the disappointed mendicant was taken to the Police Station. He was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, and after hearing this little love story, his Worship discovered that the beggar had previously been bound over to keep the peace. For breaking his bond, his Worship inflicted a fine of \$50 or six weeks' hard labour, and for assaulting the woman, the beggar will have to do two months' hard labour in gaol.

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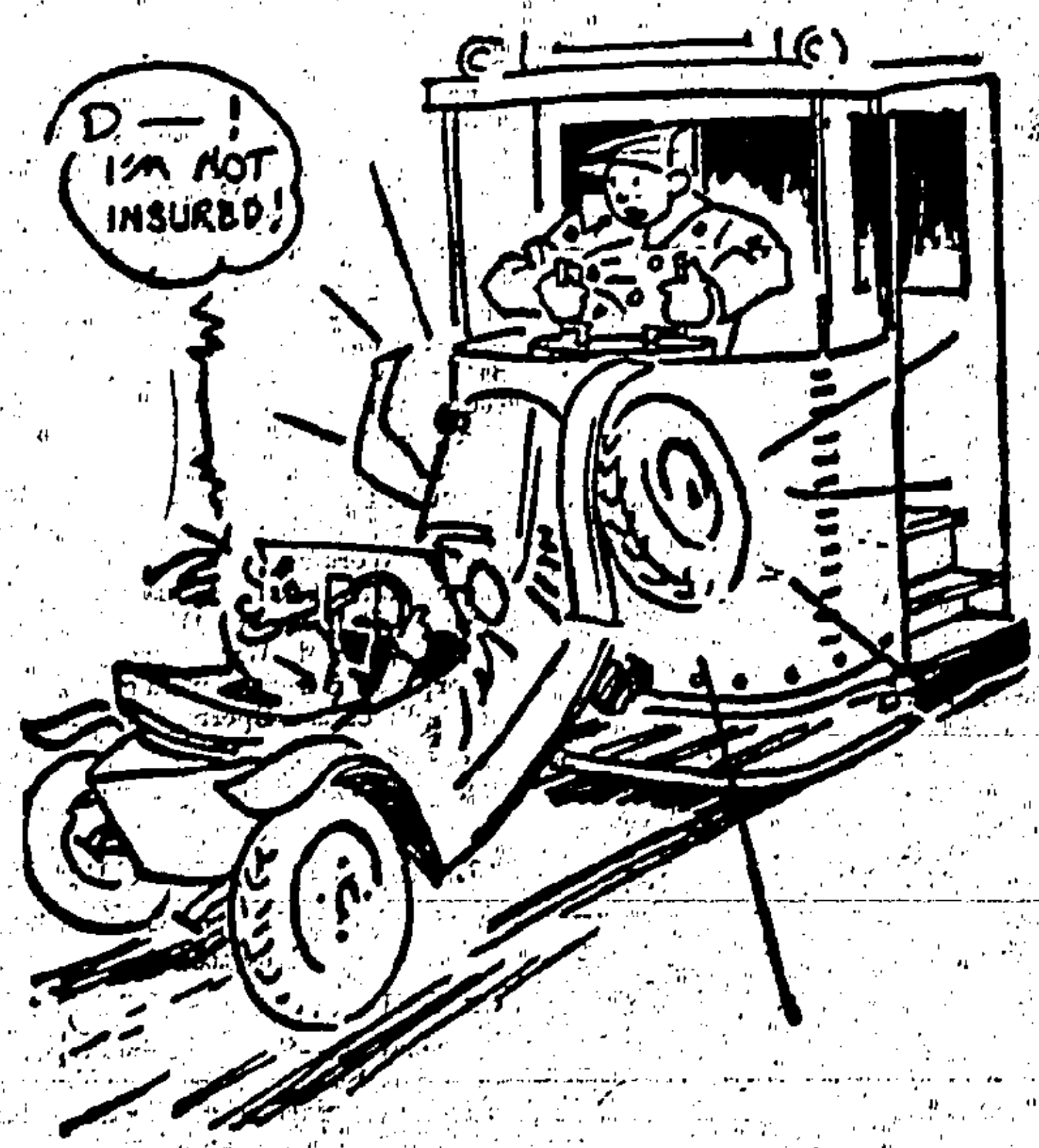
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[A 15]

CHANG TSUNG CHANG BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

BIG MANCHURIAN FORCE SENT AGAINST HIM.

REORGANISATION OF FENGTIEN ARMY.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF MONGOL RAIDS.

Following on the recent fall of Tangshan it is now reported that Kaiping has been captured by the Nationalist forces under Pei Chung Hsi. The Chihli-Shantung troops are in retreat towards Luanchow, and are attempting to hold up the Nationalists by fighting a rearguard action at Kuyeh.

According to foreign reports to the vernacular press, Chang Hsueh Liang is sending a force of 80,000 men inside the Great Wall to round up Chang Tsung Chang's troops, and this Manchurian force will take them in the rear when they reach Luanchow. Chang Hsueh Liang has also posted one of his subordinates at the frontier town of Shanhaikwan. At the same time he has sent General Yang Yu Ting to see Chang Tsung Chang and persuade him to surrender, pointing out that if he does not he is bound to be completely wiped out.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Fengtien army has been set on foot, and when it is carried out it will result in a reduction in strength of roughly one quarter.

There have been further border raids by Mongol brigands in North Manchuria, and in one encounter a small body of Chinese troops has been defeated.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's return to Shanghai, and thence to Nanking, has been delayed for a day or two by private affairs. Members of the Central Executive Committee have decided to wait for him in Shanghai.

KAIPING CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Sept. 12th. The Nationalists have captured Kaiping and Chang Tsung Chang is leaving Kuyeh while the Chihli-Shantung forces are retreating to Luanchow, which the Nationalists are reported to be approaching.

REARGUARD ACTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12th. The Chihli-Shantung forces continue to retreat towards Luanchow and are now fighting a delaying rearguard action in the vicinity of Kuyeh, while Pei Chung Hsi's troops are reported to be advancing along the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan road north of the railway.

MANCHURIA TAKES PART.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12th. According to a foreign report, General Chang Hsueh Liang is despatching a force of 80,000 strong inside the Great Wall in order to round up the Chihli-Shantung remnants at Luanchow and in the vicinity.

General Chang has also appointed Hu Yu Kwan, his subordinate, as Precautionary Commander of Shanhaikwan and Luanchow. He has sent General Yang Yu Ting to persuade General Chang Tsung Chang to surrender, stating that otherwise his army is doomed to complete annihilation.

FENGTIEN ARMY REFORMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12th. The Kuo Min states that "according to the plan of reorganisation of the Fengtien Army under Chang Hsueh Liang, the 200,000 Fengtien soldiers will be reduced to twelve divisions of about 13,000 men each. It is reported that Chang Hsueh Liang will provisionally be appointed commander of the reorganised Fengtien forces."

The message adds that Hu Yoh Pu, Director of the Office of the Three Eastern Provinces which was recently established in Nanking, is now going to Nanking from Tientsin to submit a report of the existing conditions in Manchuria.

MONGOL TROUBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Sept. 12th. Further Mongol trouble occurred in north Manchuria on September 8th, when 60 and 70 Mongols attacked and destroyed Chinese fishing stations on the river one day's march from Manchuria. Chinese troops re-occupied the river port on September 9th but there was a further clash on September 11th in which a small body of Chinese troops was defeated.

JAPANESE VESSEL CONFISCATED.

CHINESE CUSTOMS ACTION.

A CARGO OF SALT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, Sept. 12th. The Japanese s.s. Tosa Maru, carrying 1,200 bags of salt from Port Arthur to Hwangshihkong, arrived here yesterday evening, having been confiscated by the Customs.

The Chinese claim the right of confiscation, firstly, because according to the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty a Japanese steamer is not allowed to carry salt; and secondly, because Hwangshihkong is not a treaty port.

The permit issued by the Customs at Port Arthur stated that the salt was destined for Korea. The Tosa Maru however proceeded direct from Port Arthur to Hwangshihkong. The vessel's commander has been arrested here.

WAREHOUSE BURNT AT KOBE.

MUCH RAW COTTON DESTROYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12th. Reuter's Kobe correspondent, wiring last night, reports a disastrous fire at the Toshin Warehouse. As a result of the blaze, the No. 1 shed was burnt down, and 12,000 bales of raw cotton were destroyed.

THE COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

BIG REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 11th. The Cotton-Growing Association, at an extraordinary meeting in Manchester, passed a resolution reducing its capital from £500,000 to £202,000 by returning 10s. per share and reducing the nominal value of the shares from £1 to 10s. The Chairman said the Council considered that the capital could thus be distributed without impairing the resources of the Association or endangering its future work.

PLOT DISCOVERED IN SPAIN?

RETICENCE OF MADRID.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Sept. 11th. A message from Hendaye states that the Spanish police have discovered a plot, the nature of which is not specified.

Many arrests have been made in Madrid and Spanish provincial towns, according to the message. Reuter messages from Madrid, however, made no mention of the plot.

NO DEALINGS WITH RUSSIA.

CANADIAN LABOUR'S DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TORONTO, Sept. 11th. The Convention of Canadian Trades and Labour Congress has rejected a resolution urging the Canadian Government to renew trade relations with Russia.

NEW YORK'S NATIONAL SILK EXCHANGE.

BIG BUSINESS EXPECTED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 11th. The new national Raw Silk Exchange has opened here. The day's transactions amounted to 1,500 bales, but it is expected that the Exchange will do an annual business of at least \$1,000,000,000.

WATERSIDE STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

ARBITRATION AWARD IGNORED.

STERN MEASURES CONTEMPLATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Sept. 12th. Thousands of tons of cargo are held up in ports throughout the country by the strike of waterside workers, who are refusing to accept the new arbitration award, which provided that labour might be "picked up" twice daily instead of once as hitherto. Many ships are already held up at Brisbane, Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne.

Mr. Bruce in a speech in Parliament foreshadowed drastic steps to secure the enforcement of the arbitration award, while employers are considering the question of employing free labour.

It is understood that the Government is considering recourse to the Crimes Act, involving a year's imprisonment or deportation if the offender was not born in Australia.

SIMON COMMISSION TROUBLES.

STRONG PROTEST BY ASSEMBLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, Sept. 11th. Sir John Simon has telegraphed to the Viceroy of India announcing that the first sitting of the Statutory Commission will be held at Poona on October 12th, with the Provincial Committee elected by the Bombay Legislature.

He also states that six out of the eight remaining Provincial Councils have already decided to co-operate, and meanwhile he requests the Viceroy to invite the Council of State to elect its proportion of members to the Central Committee, asking the Viceroy to complete the composition of the Committee in such manner as he thinks most appropriate.

LATER.

Forty-four members of the Legislative Assembly have issued a rejoinder to Sir John Simon's cable, expressing surprise that he should persist in evading the representative opinion of the Assembly, despite the clear majority of the Assembly.

The manifesto hopes that the Viceroy will not agree to perpetrate on the Assembly a grave unconstitutional impropriety amounting to a slight on its dignity and representative character. It demands, if the Viceroy does so, that there should be a dissolution and a fresh election of the Central Legislature on the issue of the Assembly's boycott of the resolution.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

A FURTHER INCREASE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, Sept. 11th. Unemployment in Great Britain continues to increase. On September 3rd, the total number of workless was 1,364,700, being 4,073 more than the week before and 250,000 more than a year ago.

NEW ZEALAND'S GENEROSITY.

GIFT FOR "SOUTHERN CROSS" FLIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON, Sept. 11th. The New Zealand Government has decided to grant Captain Kingsford-Smith, Flight-Lieut. Uim (his co-pilot) and Mr. Litchfield (navigator) £2,000 for their flight from Sydney to Christchurch on the Southern Cross.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

RECORD PRICE FOR SEAT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 11th. A member of the Stock Exchange to-day sold his seat for \$410,000, a record price.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

CREATION OF LIVING CELLS?

LIFE AND DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 11th. The eagerly awaited paper by Professor Donnan of University College, London, on the mystery of life and death, was read to-night at the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow, and as anticipated it dealt largely with the recent researches of Professor Hill.

Professor Donnan said that his colleague, Professor Hill, was on the eve of discovering, if he had not already discovered, what is meant by cellular death. Professor Hill has for some time been devoting himself to the study of the muscles and nerve cells and it is understood that his researches have led him to important conclusions.

Life is a living cell apparently kept going by oxygen and oxidation, the latter's structure-preserving action alone seeming to ward off death.

The Meaning of Life.

Professor Donnan declared that for the first time in the history of Science, we were beginning to understand, perhaps at present a little dimly, the difference between life and death, and the meaning of life itself.

Professor Hill has discovered that a living cell was always tending to break down and that it required constant oxidation to keep it charged. Once the supply of oxygen and sugar ceased it immediately went to pieces.

After the meeting, Professor Donnan gave an interview to Reuter's representative. The eminent scientist expressed the opinion that a continuous and fine analysis of the phenomena of a living cell must eventually lead to such an understanding of the organisation of life that there is no reason why the creation in the laboratory of a living cell of the physical plane should not be effected.

SOVIET CADETS AT GIBRALTAR.

REFUSED PERMISSION TO LAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 11th. Sixty-five cadets aboard the Soviet Government training ship Vega which arrived at Gibraltar from Havre to-day, bound for Rosloff, desired to land when the vessel berthed.

The cadets were, however, turned back by order of the authorities and only the captain of the vessel was permitted to land.

LION REVEALED BY CAR LIGHTS.

CHARGE UPON MAN.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 11th. While on duty at the junction of the Lebubu River with the Limpopo, Mr. N. Lombard, chief sheep inspector, had an exciting encounter with lions.

He was in camp near a kraal which the natives reported had been invaded the previous night and had killed four and mauled four donkeys.

From the spoor it appeared that six lions had been there. At sunset the lions began to roar and Mr. Lombard ran back to his camp for his rifle. Against the advice of a game reserve native ranger, he went in the direction of the lions, accompanied by a small dog.

When near the lions the dog ran in. At this moment Mr. Lombard's car arrived and the headlights showed two lions and the dog. One lion chased the dog which turned tail and ran to Mr. Lombard.

The lion charged straight at Mr. Lombard, who stood his ground and fired at a distance of 20 yards. The lion fell eight yards from him, giving him time to put a second bullet in.

Mr. Lombard thinks that he owes his life to having a soft-nosed bullet in his rifle. The first hit, behind the shoulder, staggered the animal. The skin measured 9ft. 3in.

LORD CUSHENDUN'S TEA PARTY.

RHINELAND EVACUATION DISCUSSED.

GERMANY'S WILL FOR PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 11th. M. Briand, Herr Mueller, Baron Von Schubert (the Permanent Under-Secretary of the German Foreign Office), M. Hymans, of Belgium, Signor Scialoja, of Italy, and Baron Adachi, of Japan, who was present as one of the Powers responsible for the execution of the Versailles Treaty, to-day attended a tea-party in Lord Cushendun's rooms.

It was one of the most important gatherings since the Assembly opened. The party lengthily discussed the procedure to be adopted in dealing with the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland, and the conversations went on for over two and a half hours.

A Second Meeting.

The discussion embraced a complete exchange of views as regards the juridical, political and other sides of the question.

An arrangement was made for a second meeting of the various representatives to be held on Thursday.

This meeting is the nearest approach yet made to formal discussion of Germany's demand for the freeing of the Rhine zone, which has been held since the evacuation of Cologne and other bridgeheads following Germany's acceptance of the Dawes Plan.

It followed other conversations on the subject, which Herr Mueller has had with M. Briand and Lord Cushendun during the present session.

Reply To Briand.

Subsequently, Herr Mueller, the German Chancellor, granted an interview, in which he made a reply to M. Briand's comments in the League of Nations meeting yesterday.

Herr Mueller, at the outset, said that the German delegates had come to Geneva to assist the League in regard to disarmament.

Germany shared in M. Briand's view with regard to the gradual reduction of armaments that war to-day was out of the question.

Germany, he said, has disarmed although there are still some small things to be done. True, Germany could utilise her industries for war purposes, but, he asked, how could any country go to war if it did not possess a stock of arms.

Germany Stands For Peace.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says that the Socialist newspaper Vorwarts, which expresses the view of the Chancellor, Herr Mueller, and the majority of his colleagues, repudiates the Nationalist outcry against M. Briand and declares that a controversial point at Geneva will not make the Socialist Party deviate a single hair's breadth from its foreign policy, which aims at friendly Franco-German co-operation.

LEAGUE'S SWELLING BUDGET.

BRITISH CALL FOR ECONOMY.

TOO MANY CONFERENCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 11th. During a discussion of the Secretary-General's Budget statement at a meeting of the Fourth Committee of the League, Mr. G. Locker-Lampson declared that the British Government was concerned over the very large and unprecedented increase in the Budget for 1929.

He urged an energetic effort in the direction of economy, without prejudicing the League's work, and suggested that a number of unnecessary conferences could be eliminated.

Other speakers sympathised with Mr. Locker-Lampson's criticisms, but stressed the difficulty of cutting down expenses.

Mr. Palanpur joined in the criticism, and remarked that though India was one of the countries which received the least direct benefit from the League's activities, she was contributing more to the League's expenses than any country which did not occupy a permanent seat on the Council. The debate was adjourned.

OIL COMPANIES IN INDIA.

REPORT ON THE RECENT PRICE WAR.

NO BLAME ON SOCONY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, September 11th.

A statement by the Government of India following the receipt of the report of the Tariff Board which enquired into the recent kerosene price war in India between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch Shell group, has been published by the India Office.

It exonerates the Standard Oil Company from blame. The Tariff Board failed to agree, there being a Majority and a Minority Report.

The statement is published subsequent to a settlement of the price war, the Socony group having agreed with the Shell and Burma groups to take steps to compensate the former owners of the Russian properties in future contracts with the Soviet.

World Parity?

The Tariff Board was directed to investigate the question of safeguarding the oil industry in India from injury inflicted by the sale of imported kerosene at prices below the world parity.

The Majority Report finds that the sale of kerosene at prices below the world parity is established, but the President dissents.

The Government of India recognise that the determination of world parity presents difficulties and that various views may be taken. But after careful examination of the evidence taken by the Board they consider that the following facts have been established:

Four Points Established.

In the first place, the average price at which the Standard Oil Company sold superior kerosene between September, 1927, and March, 1928, was above world parity whatever criterion be adopted of determining that level.

Secondly, the Standard Oil Company did not take the initiative anywhere in cutting prices.

Thirdly, that unless the world parity price is based on the low prices said to have been paid for the Russian kerosene by the Standard Oil Company, the Royal Dutch Shell group has consistently sold superior kerosene at uneconomic prices.

Fourthly, it follows that dumping has been established not by companies against which the complaint was made but by groups working in close alliance with the principal Indian producer.

Compensation For Losses. Both the Majority and the Minority Reports comment on the important fact that the Royal Dutch Shell group had recognised the claim of companies who were members of the pool to compensation for losses suffered as a result of the price war, which was material to the issue whether there was *prima facie* case for inquiry.

It was disclosed also at the enquiry that the Burma Oil Company had undertaken to make good to the other Indian members of the pool the remainder of their losses as measured by the difference between the Indian and the Chinese prices.

No Safeguarding.

In the face of these agreements it would have been impossible for the Government of India to consider the grant of public assistance to companies which are members of the pool.

As the price war has now ended it is unnecessary to arrive at a conclusion on the question of whether other companies should be safeguarded, but the Government of India see no reason for rejecting the considered opinion of the Board that no case has been made out for the safeguarding of any company.

The Government of India accept the finding of the Board that petrol is not likely to be imported into India on any considerable scale for the next two years; and that no action is called for.

OBITUARY.

SIR EDWARD WARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 12th. The death is announced of Sir Edward Ward. [Col. Sir Edward Ward was the first baronet and the late President of the Union Jack Club, London. He was born at Oban in 1823 and had a varied career as an Army officer, serving in the South African War and the European War, in which he was wounded.]

TENNIS NOTES.

What has long been expected has come to pass; the Chinese Recreation Club has again won the "C" Division Shield having beaten their compatriots, the C.R.C. II. in their last match. They have thus emulated their "B" and "A" teams by winning the Shield for three years consecutively.

The deciding match, which was played on Friday last, had all the features of a really Club against Club contest, although actually the winners met members of their own Club. Real sportsmanship was shown for a win by the C.R.C. II. would have jeopardised the chances of the C.R.C. I. for the Shield, and would have necessitated a triangular contest between the two C.R.C. and the Club de Recreio II.

The match was played in all seriousness and nothing was given away. The C.R.C. I. very early appreciated the strength of their rivals and found them most difficult to beat. Indeed, at the end of the first round they were down by one game and were able only to draw level at the end of the second. The game had an exciting ending, as the second team won two of the three sets in the deciding round, but Lau Man Kwong and Chiu Tsun Chiu, pulled the match out of the first by finishing 9-2 up.

Now that the issue has been decided, every tennis player will, no doubt, agree that the strongest team has won the Shield, and the Chinese Recreation Club I. are to be congratulated on their success. The performances of both the I. and II. follow:—

C.R.C. I.	C.R.C. II.
beat Indian R.C. 89-10	67-32
" R.A.O.C. 74-25	73-28
" S.C.A.A. 69-30	65-34
" Recreio I. 82-17	79-20
" H.K.C.C. 61-39	71-33
" Recreio II. 62-47	48-63
" Kennedy Rd.	
" M.Q. 81-18	76-23
" Kowloon	
" I.T.C. 68-31	66-33
" K.C.C. 77-22	50-49
" Nippon Club 74-25	61-38
" R.A.M.C. 63-36	70-29
" Y.M.C.A. 76-23	75-24
" C.S.C.C. 61-38	62-37
" C.R.C. II. 62-47	47-62
lost to C.R.C. I.	
	979-407 903-478

*—Lost to.

It can thus be seen that the first team has a better average than the second, and they show 71 more games won in the fourteen matches. Their record score of 89 games in one match will probably remain for a long time to come.

During the season only 9 players represented the first team, viz., Cheng Chi Wing, Chow Wah Po, Lau Man Kwong, Chiu Tsun Chiu, Ip Kau, Ma Wai But, Lo Man Hin, C. F. Lee and Lau Ting Wai. Of these the first six comprise the regular team and they played together in the majority of matches.

More players represented the second, but the Club were anxious to give younger players and newcomers a chance. In all 11 players took part in the matches, viz., Lau Ting Wai, Hon Lung Fung, Ng Kam Chuen, Choy Ping Fan, Chan Hip Wo, Choy Wai Fai, C. F. Lee, Tsui Wai Pui, Chao Po Min, W. C. Hung and Tso Sze Kai.

At the Chinese Recreation "At Home" which has been fixed to be held on Saturday, the 22nd inst., the League Winners v. Rest will be played, and the winners, the Chinese Recreation Club teams have qualified to meet the Rest in all three divisions.

The Hong Doubles Tournament will be brought to a conclusion this afternoon when the final will be decided between W. D. Riddes (Wilson) and B. Gordon (Jardine), Matheson & Co. ser. and H. Owen Hughes and G. W. Jewell, owe 14/3. A good deal of interest is being shown and a fine struggle is expected. The latter are favourites.

LAWN TENNIS.

AUSTIN'S GREAT VICTORY.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Sept. 11th. In the American tennis championships at Forest Hill, H. W. Austin (Britain) to-day defeated Jack Wright (Canada) by three sets to two after a thrilling duel.

The match was played in the second round of the open singles, and the victory of the youthful Englishman was not expected by the huge crowd of spectators, who thought that Wright's experience in international contests as a member of the Canadian Davis Cup team would decide the issue.

Wright is one of the most popular of the Canadian players. He won the first set at 6-3, but Austin set up a furious attack and won the next two sets at 6-3. The fourth provided a great struggle, Wright winning after fourteen games had been played. The strain left him fatigued and Austin captured the deciding set easily.

The final scores in Austin's favour were 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Brugnon (France) beat Gilpin (U.S.) 6-4, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Boussus (France) beat Hyde (U.S.) 7-5, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. Cochet (France) beat Coen (U.S.) 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

Borotra (France) beat Arnold Jones (U.S.) 6-2, 6-3, 6-4. Doeg (U.S.) beat Onda (Japan) 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4.

GOLF.

U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

BRITISH QUALIFIERS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

West Newton, Sept. 11th. George Voigt (U.S.A.) leads the 32 qualifiers in the American Open Amateur Championship, with fine rounds of 71 and 72. Bobby Jones after a 77 the first day, put in a 74 in the second round for a total of 151.

Of Britain's eight entrants, only three qualified. They were the Amateur Champion, T. Perkins, 76 and 79=155, J. B. Beck 80 and 75=155 and Eustace Storey 156.

WATER POLO.

V.R.C. "B" AGAIN BEATEN.

By 3 goals to 1, the Victoria Recreation Club lost to the V.R.C. "B" in the Water Polo League yesterday. The winners had the advantage in size and played a stronger game throughout, scoring two goals in the first half and adding another three after the change-over before the Club replied with their solitary goal.

HOCKEY.

FIXTURES FOR THE SEASON.

A meeting will be held at the Lecture Room, Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, the 17th inst., at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of arranging fixtures for the coming season.

Representatives of Services and Clubs interested are asked to attend.

HOME CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS.

ANOTHER CENTURY BY HOBBS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Gentlemen v. Players.

At Folkestone the Players beat the Gentlemen by five wickets. Gentlemen 433 (Chapman 91) and 211 (Freeman 8 for 73). Players 389 and 259 for 5 wickets (Wooley 141 not out).

North v. South.

At Bournemouth, the South beat the North by four wickets. South 338 and 131 for 6 wickets. North 118 and 372.

Leveson-Gower's XI v. West Indies.

At Scarborough Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI beat the West Indies by 8 wickets. West Indies 333 (Hoad 124) and 113 (Tate 5 for 28). Leveson-Gower's XI 228 (Constantine 7 for 88) and 212 for 2 wickets (Hobbs 119 not out).

ST. LEGER.

THE FAVOURITE WINS.

THIRTEEN STARTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 12th. The result of the St. Leger, run at Doncaster, was:—

Fairway (Western) 1
Palais Royal II. (Allmand) 2
Cyclonic (R. Jones) 3
Won by 1 1/2 lengths. One length between second and third.

BETTING:—Fairway 7-4.
Palais Royal II. 100-6.
Cyclonic 100-15.

Other starters were:—
Gang Warily (Steve Donoghue).
Bourbon (H. Wragg).
Buland (Beary).
Cherry King (Carslaw).
Flamingo (Elliott).
Lodone (F. Fox).
Luvaneer (H. Beasley).
Maroonigram (Gordon Richards).
Plantago (Joe Childs).
Tourist (Dines).

WHAT LONDON'S VISITORS LIKE MOST.

DOMESDAY BOOK.

U.S. TOURISTS' WONDER.

Which is the most interesting historical document in existence?

A Daily Mail reporter among the sightseers at the museum of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., during the two hours in which it is open, found that the Domesday Book was easily the most popular of the national treasures displayed.

The official who acted as guide during the later stages of the visit, speaking from his own experience, put the exhibits in the following order of popularity:—

1. The Domesday Book.
2. The Gunpowder Plot letters, in which are contained the signatures of Guido Fawkes during and after torture.
3. Caxton's Indulgence (1480).
4. Shakespeare's signature, at the foot of his evidence in the case, Bellot v. Mountjoy.
5. Log of the Victory.
6. The "scrap of paper" for maintaining the independence of Belgium, signed by Lord Palmerston for Britain.
7. The 1851 census papers showing return for the Royal Family.

Sudsexes And Cornwall.
Earnest heads were grouped all the time over the glass case in which the Domesday Book is displayed. They turned up the pages devoted to their own towns or villages in Sudsex, Summerisle, Cornwall, Oxenfordshire, Ledecentresire or Snottinghamshire—or whatever their "seire" happened to be—and strived to decipher it.

How they laughed over some such pleasant discovery that their market-place was taxable at two-and-fivepence!

Two of the visitors were Americans. They were interested in everything and more intensely so in the facts than any of the many other people there.

Their eyes, when they heard an official pointing out the wooden fallies, or notched receipts, that used to be our ledgers, grew to unusual dimensions. They dilated still more when he added that they were used as firewood in Government offices when this crude form of business was abolished; and all but burst when he added that it was through using too many of the old Houses of Parliament were burnt down.

WIFE'S FAILINGS.

TEACHER-HUSBAND RECITES LIST OF SIXTEEN.

VIENNA.

In his suit here for divorce against his wife, a Burgenland teacher has enumerated 16 failings on her part, the first two being that she went too much to her parents and never shared with him "the good things they gave her to eat."

Also she used too much coal, went to dances without his permission, made him fast on Good Friday, allowed him no "afternoon coffee," and refused to "spank" their little son Karl when he was caught smoking a cigarette. She would not allow him to go to a picture palace to play his violin in the orchestra, and she habitually let the milk boil over.

She used 49 eggs last December, when they were scarce, and she employed a washerwoman, which he could not afford. But most of all he complained that he was always hungry and she would not give him enough to eat, not even sausage, with which her parents liberally supplied her.

The judges adjourned the case for further evidence.

GIRL PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

DASHES INTO MOTOR VAN.

SHOCK FOR DRIVER.

Winchester, August 30th. The vanishing girl trick was performed at Winchester this afternoon, and the illusion has not yet been solved.

As a motor delivery van was going down Station-hill, shortly after 3 o'clock, to deliver parcels a smartly dressed girl bolted into the back of it and taxicab drivers on the rank were astonished to see a pair of bright stockings legs dangle in mid-air and disappear among the luggage.

The driver of the van, Albert Meile, glanced through his back window and saw the strange cargo. He was about to pull up when the girl jumped up and climbed to the driver's seat beside him.

"For God's sake, drive on," she said. He became suspicious and began to question her, when she jumped into the road and disappeared down a side street.

Waiting For A Taxicab. This mysterious passenger proved to be Molly West, aged 18, of Eversholme-street, Camden Town, N.W., who had been committed from Portsmouth to Winchester Prison for a week.

She had been charged with another woman, Lilian Hester Wallis, of Osulton-street, N.W., with abandoning a 15-months-old child at Portsmouth. Wallis was bound over for two years, and West, who was convicted of being an accessory, was remanded with a view to being sent to a home.

She travelled from Portsmouth in charge of a police matron. Outside Winchester Station they were waiting for a taxicab to convey them to the prison when West made her dash into the van.

Her description furnished by the police is as follows:—
Height, 5ft. 4in., dark brown bobbed hair, blue eyes, fresh complexion; dressed in a black dress, dark blue coat, and white hat, and wearing light stockings and shoes.

WOMAN LEARNS OF HER "DEATH."

OTTAWA, Aug. 16th.

The death of a woman in a motor accident here has led to a curious case of mistaken identity.

The body was taken to the morgue, and was there positively identified as that of Mrs. Annie Hobbs, a resident of this city. A messenger went at once to her home to break the news to her family. Mrs. Hobbs herself answered the door.

RICH WOMAN'S JEWELLERY.

£1,300 HOTEL LOSS MYSTERY.

RETURNED BY POST.

London, August 21st. A surprising sequel to the loss of jewellery, valued at £1,300, reported to the police as having been stolen from Mrs. Lindsey White, staying at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, W., occurred during the week-end.

When the robbery was reported detectives made investigations, and it was thought that the jewellery was taken last Thursday when Mrs. White, whose room is on the second floor of the hotel, was out.

Late on Saturday night a registered package addressed to Mrs. White arrived at the hotel. It was found to contain the missing jewellery.

No letter on message was in the package, nor was there any clue to the identity of the sender. The package was registered in London.

Her "Boy Friend." Mrs. Lindsey White is the wealthy widow who last March brought an action in the courts for the restitution of more than £19,000, which she said she was induced to part with to Henry Irving Eustace, "the boy friend," by fraudulent misrepresentation. Eustace denied that he had made any misrepresentations, and said that the money was given to him as a gift.

Judgment was given against Eustace, and a writ of attachment was issued. He was taken by the tipstaff to Brixton Prison.

In July at the old Bailey he was sentenced to 22 months' hard labour for attempting to obtain nearly £7,000 from a widow of Doncaster.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 1st October, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hong Kong, 10th Sept., 1928. 16696

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.
FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamship "TAKADA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 14th Sept., 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. A Protest has been noted by the Master.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Hong Kong, 7th Sept., 1928. 16689

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "CARL LIEGEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th September, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 14th September, 1928, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 29th September, 1928, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

JEBSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hong Kong, 8th Sept., 1928. 16694

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANBARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE SESSION 1927.

Revised by Members.

PRICE \$5.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "MENEIAUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where they will be left at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Godowns.

The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 13th September. Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th September, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 2nd October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
12th Sept., 1928. 16704

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "EURLIOORUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo having arrived per s.s. "MENEIAUS" from Singapore will be discharged into the Godowns, where they will be left at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Godowns.

The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 12th September. Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th September, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 2nd October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
12th September, 1928. 16703

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "SCHWABEN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th of September, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aishe, at 10 a.m., on the 17th of September, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to forward their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for Countersignature.
MELOHRS & CO., Agents.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hong Kong, 11th Sept., 1928. 16707

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN."

BRISBANE CARGO FROM MARSEILLE, S.S. "ARCO CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, COGNAC, etc.
By S.S. "ROLLON"

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Optum, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before Thursday, the 20th September, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

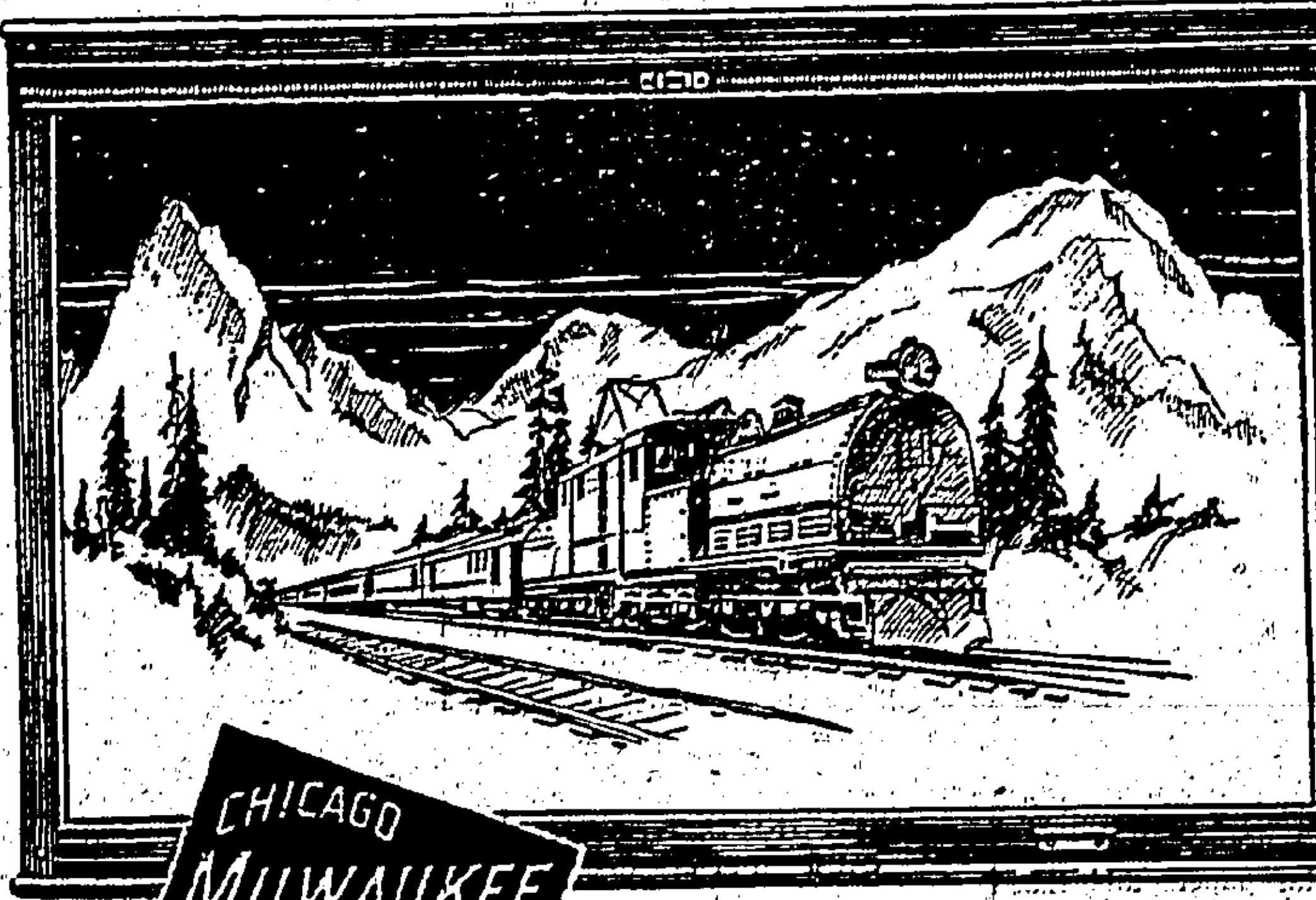
Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 17th September, 1928.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hong Kong, 11th Sept., 1928. 16700

The New OLYMPIAN

travels 2189 miles from Seattle to Chicago through a country of great variety. There are rugged mountains, gentle slopes, rolling plains, heavy forests and open prairies—sections with little moisture and those with their thousand lakes—orchards, fields of grain, prairie and mountain pasture, cities humming with industries.

EVERY WINDOW FRAMES A PICTURE



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R. F. RANDALL, San Francisco, Dist. Pae. Agent
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LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD IN THE WORLD

President Liner

SAILINGS

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Grant	...	Tuesday, Sept. 25th
Pres. Cleveland	...	Tuesday, Oct. 9th
Pres. Pierce	...	Tuesday, Oct. 23rd
Pres. Taft	...	Tuesday, Nov. 6th

To Seattle and Victoria
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Jefferson	...	Tuesday, Sept. 18th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln	...	Tuesday, Oct. 2nd
Pres. Madison	...	Tuesday, Oct. 16th
Pres. Jackson	...	Tuesday, Oct. 30th

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Suez, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Van Buren	Sun, Sept. 23, 8 a.m.	Pres. Garfield	Sun, Nov. 18, 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes	Sun, Oct. 7, 8 a.m.	Pres. Harrison	Sun, Dec. 2, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk	Sun, Oct. 21, 8 a.m.	Pres. Monroe	Sun, Dec. 16, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams	Sun, Nov. 4, 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson	Sun, Dec. 30, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Grant	Sept. 15th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Pierce	Oct. 13th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln	Sept. 25th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Jackson	Oct. 23rd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland	Sept. 25th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Taft	Oct. 27th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison	Oct. 9th, 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley	Nov. 8th, 6 p.m.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP SUMMER FARES

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and Batavia	H.K. \$120.00
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Round-Trip Tickets at the above rates will be sold until SEPTEMBER 21st, and will be valid for Return Passage up to Three Months from Date of Issue.

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "J A V A"
loading on or about
19th September

MARSEILLES, LE HAVRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Chile"	19th Sept.	15th Oct.
M.S. "Asia"	25th Sept.	5th Nov.
M.S. "Africa"	24th Oct.	3rd Dec.
M.S. "Malaya"	2nd Dec.	11th Jan. 1929
M.S. "Siam"		

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.
For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Telephone C. 4072.

Agents.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Sept. 12th.

Time: 2 p.m. 8 a.m. 1 p.m.

Barometer... 29.68 29.72 29.69

Temperature... 83 80 88

Humidity... 80 88 70

Wind... Direction... Force... 0 0 0

Weather... Clear... 0 0 0

Rain... 1.03 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 11th: 84

Lowest open-air Temperature, 12th: 78

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning;

M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing shower; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From September 13th to 19th, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week. Days of Month. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height.

Thur. 13. 10 54. 7.5. 8.24. 3.6

Fri. 14. 10 38. 7.4. 8.14. 3.2

Sat. 15. 10 18. 7.3. 8.04. 2.8

Sun. 16. 10 01. 7.2. 7.54. 2.4

Mon. 17. 9 45. 7.1. 7.44. 2.0

Tues. 18. 9 28. 7.0. 7.34. 1.6

Wed. 19. 9 11. 6.5. 7.24. 1.2

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
STEADY GROWTH.

A PROSPEROUS AND POPULAR LINE.

On the 17th September the Java-China-Japan Lijn will celebrate their 25th Anniversary for it was on this date 25 years ago the first steamer (s.s. *Tjipanas*) left Batavia for China and Japan, thus opening the service of this well known Dutch Shipping Company.

The s.s. *Tjipanas* left Batavia with a full cargo for a round trip calling at Batavia, Semarang, Soerabaya, Makassar, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Amoy, Hong Kong and Singapore. The Java-China-Japan Lijn was then a limited company with a capital of £3,000,000 and possessing a fleet of three ships: s.s. *Tjipanas*, *Tjilatjap*, *Tjimahi*, of about 5,000 tons dead weight each. When the scheme was announced in Holland for the establishment of this new enterprise, the public there and in the Dutch East Indies showed very little confidence and called to mind that since 1878 on several occasions an attempt was made to establish a steamship service between the Dutch East Indies, China & Japan, but without success.

In the case of the Java-China-Japan Lijn, however, the Dutch Government was prepared to give the necessary assistance and granted a subsidy of £3,750,000 on condition that this should be paid back by instalments as soon as the profits of the Company were over 5 per cent. of the capital.

During the first ten years of their existence, the Java-China-Japan Lijn made practically no profits and it was not until the year 1913 that they could begin repaying the subsidy.

In 1916 the fleet of the Company consisted of 11 ships and the Java-China-Japan Lijn in conjunction with two large Dutch Mail Lines opened the Java Pacific Line, a monthly service with four steamers plying between Java, Hong Kong and the Pacific Coast.

During the period 1916-1920 considerable profits were made specially on the Java-Pacific service, which enabled the Java-China-Japan Lijn to repay the whole subsidy advanced by Dutch Government. After 1920 the boom in shipping turned to a slump and most of the profits made were lost again. This slump could only be met by imposing the strictest economy, but the Java-China-Japan Lijn was able to overcome all difficulties and the Company paid a dividend of 8 per cent. in 1927.

The Java-China-Japan Lijn, now a limited company with a capital of £7,000,000 possess a fleet of 13 steamers, with a capacity varying between 5,000 and 13,000 tons dead weight each, fitted out with most modern appliances for handling cargo and accommodation of saloon and steerage passengers. It plies between the Dutch East Indies, China and Japan and is one of the most popular lines calling regularly at Hong Kong and China Coast Ports.

THE 54TH RETURN OF REBECCA MAY.

INTRIGUING "CHARACTER" AT LONDON POLICE COURT.

Rebecca May is one of the most picturesque personalities in my gallery of interesting offenders, writes "R. E. Corder" in the *Daily Mail*. A delightful old woman wearing a long black gown and a bonnet trimmed with beads, she belongs to the mid-Victorian era.

Nobody knows how old Rebecca is. On Thursday, when she demurely sat down in the dock at Marlborough Street Police Court, she was a frivolous young thing of 69 years. Yesterday when she returned to the old familiar place she was 83.

"What is her real age?" I inquired from the gaoler, who, regarding Rebecca critically, replied, "I don't know; I would say that she is older than 69 and younger than 83. She has been convicted here for drunkenness 83 times, so she must be getting on."

Mr. Boyd, the magistrate, was sorry and surprised to see Rebecca, who was more sorry than surprised. "Yesterday," he said, severely (and Mr. Boyd can be very severe), "I sent you away with your promise that you would not get drunk again."

"I have learned a lot since yesterday," said Rebecca, bending under the weight of her 83 years. "Nobody loves me; I have not got a friend in the world."

Mr. Boyd, who is not so severe as he looks, sent Rebecca to have a heart-to-heart talk with Miss Macpherson, the woman missionary, who was fascinated by Rebecca May's bonnet. Later in the afternoon, after the public-house had closed, Rebecca, looking much younger, was bound over.

CHURCH-GOING DOG.

VICAR'S BELIEF IN ITS SOUL.

The Archdeacon of Brecon, South Wales, and vicar of Builth Wells, the Ven. H. J. Church Jones, writing in his parish magazine, expresses his gratitude for the "general feeling of regret" in the town at the death of his fox-terrier.

He says: "Jack was as well known as and more widely loved than his master. His specially marked feature was undoubtedly his remarkable and entirely self-taught love of religious exercises. He attended the daily service in church as often as he could, and had been allowed to do so would have come on Sundays too. Whenever he heard the church bell, no matter where he was, he would scamper off to obey its summons. On the morning on which he was killed I got there for Matins, and he sat quietly by my side in a pew throughout the service."

At home, when I knelt by my bedside to say my own prayers, he always, if present, came and laid his head on my arm or shoulder and remained passive till I got up from my knees. I have often said he was the best churchman in Builth."

From my long experience of the wonderful sagacity and untrusting faithfulness of a dog, I have never had any doubt that dogs have souls. I am bound to confess, quite candidly, whether it shocks or not that for me the joys of the next world will be incomplete unless I meet there four-footed friends who have helped to make this life happier for me.

SHARE-PUSHERS' VICTIMS.

£200 STOLEN FROM A CHARWOMAN.

New York. When a detective entered the New York home of Richard J. Sanchez he found him listening on the radio to a speech warning the public against the wiles of share-pushers.

The detective arrested Sanchez, who appeared before a magistrate charged with swindling gullible investors.

According to his own pockets Sanchez has put into his own pockets the life savings of scores of poor people. One of his victims is a 60-years-old charwoman from whom he took £200. Another is a painter who testified that Sanchez sold him for £1,200 shares—which he did not deliver—in a company which did not exist.

Sanchez told the credulous painter that this phantom company manufactured signs and had huge contracts in some of the biggest cities in the United States.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

M.V. "TOLEDO" ... Sails hence on or about 21st Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	£72.10.0.
LONDON	£80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.V. "BEMO"	... Sails hence on or about 18th Sept.
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... Sails hence on or about 11th Oct.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	... Sails hence on or about 8th Nov.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA"	... Sails hence on or about 21st Sept.
M.V. "BEMO"	... Sails hence on or about 16th Oct.
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... Sails hence on or about 13th Nov.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta ... Middle of Sept.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on September 11th by the s.s. *d'Aragnan*, from Marseilles and ports:—For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. J. Olindimenn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Luxton, Mr. Wong Lam King, Mr. Chan Phu, Mrs. Sham Lam and child, Mr. Phung Ban, Miss Phang, Mrs. Mr. Acton Poulet, Mr. and Mrs. Barotto, Mr. and Mrs. Blydenstein, Mr. Nguyen Kim Bach, Mrs. Bah Thi Nguyen and child, Mr. Martin, Mr. Pas-signat, Mr. Lileram, Mr. H. H. Challaram, Mr. Be Host Teck, Mr. Tam Tit Ying, Mr. Leong Sam Lim, Mr. Thenverden, Mr. Teheng Kong Ding, Mr. F. W. Shang dit Wuong Kieng, Mr. To Duong Xan, Miss Paoli, Miss Barret, Mr. Huynh Tieng, Mr. Phung Cui, Mrs. Cohun Nieng and child, Mr. P. Dolla, Miss Decont, Mr. P. Grisoni, and Borradi Cesar. For Shanghai: Mr. Poch, Mr. Nanetti, Mr. Carmelo Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Pochard, Mr. Lane, Mr. Dayon, Mr. Plantard, Mrs. Garnet, Mr. Johnson, Mr. J. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Tar Zong Yung and two infants, Miss H. Morvan, Mrs. Gottlieb, Trois Religieuses, Espagnols, Mr. Souvarine, Trois Sœurs Religieuses, Mr. J. Chauvin, Miss T. L. Armitt, Mr. Tao Moo Yuen, and Miss G. B. Perkins. For Kobe: Mr. E. G. Schoeder. For Yokohama: Mr. S. R. C. Folmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kuipper and child, and Sept Sœurs Religieuses.

The following cabin passengers arrived on Sept. 11th by the s.s. *Porthea*, from Japan and Shanghai:—For Hong Kong: Mr. J. Madier, court, Mrs. Fafark, Mr. J. Madier, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spu and infant, Mr. Ch. Benoist, Mr. Y. Muo, Mr. C. Wong, Mr. Q. L. Dao, Misses Yang and Hong, Mr. J. G. Gior-ding, Mr. J. G. Wordsworth, Mr. A. Maloney, Mrs. Wong and child, Miss Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Chu, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Lee and four children, Mr. J. Aitabuller, Mrs. Blumenthal, Mr. Ng Se Leung, Mr. T. Liu, Miss A. Hamilton, Miss Olga Surp, Mr. D. M. Lum, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hsu, Mr. C. Z. Hsu, Mr. Y. Mee, Mr. T. Li, Miss H. Willis and Tien Chie Wims, Mrs. E. Seven, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell, Mr. D. G. Zung, Mr. S. C. Chung, Mr. N. H. Fai, and Mrs. T. Z. Zung. For Saigon: Mr. O. C. Bergher, and Mr. Bouely. For Singapore: Mr. A. C. Meyrich, Mr. Babet, Miss Li Keng Mei, and Miss Chen Chin Huang. For Port Said: E. P. Placido and R. P. Said. Drosodocino Martini. For Marseilles: Mr. J. Boder, Monsieur Gardin, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and infant, Sœur Clement, Monique, Anne, Marie and Philomene. Mr. Chen Ko Fon, Mrs. Chen Ko Fon, Mr. Genol Jon Zai, R. P. Joseph Gai, R. P. Bpauregard, and Mr. and Mrs. Gayraud and child.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA
REGULAR FORTWIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	—	—	19th Sept. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJTAROEM	DALAT, AMOT	24th Sept.	26th Sept. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'HAL, KLUNG, & AMOT	30th Sept.	3rd Oct. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	DALAT, AMOT	8th Oct.	10th Oct. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	In Harbour	15th Sept.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR	21st Sept.	24th Sept.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	26th Sept.	29th Sept.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	5th Oct.	8th Oct.	AMOT, N. CHINA

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	AT MANILA
TJISALAK	12th September, 4 p.m.	15th September
TJTAROEM	26th September, 4 p.m.	29th September
TJILEBOET	10th October, 4 p.m.	18th October

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, a European Doctors and Wireless telegraphy.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days)
saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone C. 1574

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



HUGOSTINNES LINIEN

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

M.V. "LEVERKUSEN"	... due here on or about the 17th Sept.
M.V. "ERMLAND"	... due here on or about the 30th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND"	... due here on or about the 11th Oct.
M.V. "RUHE"	... due here on or about the 28th Oct.
S.S. "SACHSEN"	... due here on or about the 11th Nov.
M.V. "DNISSBURG"	... due here on or about the 22nd Nov.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "ERMLAND"	... sailing from here on or about the 10th Sept.
S.S. "GAIL LEGION"	... sailing from here on or about the 11th Oct.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN"	... sailing from here on or about the 18th Oct.
M.V. "ERMLAND"	... sailing from here on or about the 30th Oct.
M.V. "BURGENLAND"	... sailing from here on or about the 11th Nov.
M.V. "RUHE"	... sailing from here on or about the 22nd Nov.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Pedder Street.

TEL. C. 2225.

TEL. C. 4254.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Direct Sailing to Europe via
SINGAPORE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY

"EMPRESS OF CANADA"

Leave Hong Kong Nov. 28	Arrive Singapore Dec. 2
" Singapore Dec. 2	" Colombo " 6
" Colombo " 6	" Bombay " 9
" Bombay " 9	" Plymouth " 24

BOOKING NOW OPEN

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Sept. 25	Sept. 27	EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 29
Oct. 16	Oct. 18	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 19

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department	Tel. C. 752	Cables: "GACANPAO."
Freight and Express	Tel. C. 42	Cables: "NAUTILUS."

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
ALSO, 2110, 2110, 2102, 233, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
6440, 0440 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
SHINYO MARU (Calls Nagasaki) ... Tuesday, 18th Sept.
SIBERIA MARU (Calls Los Angeles) ... Tuesday, 22nd Oct.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

SUVA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Sept.
FUSEIMI MARU ... Saturday, 6th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 27th Sept.
AWA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BORUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Oct.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYBASHI MARU ... Monday, 24th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LYONS MARU (Calls Glasgow) ... Thursday, 13th Sept.

LIMA MARU ... Sunday, 21st Oct.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

MOROKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Sept.

HANGON MARU ... Sunday, 24th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 21st Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKUAN MARU ... Monday, 17th Sept.

HA-ATA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Monday, 17th Sept.

NAGANO MARU (Mojiko direct) ... Thursday, 20th Sept.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: (Central No. 294) (Private exchanges to all Deptts.)

SUMMER SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE.

A HOLIDAY IN INDO-CHINA

SPECIAL CHEAP TRIPS TO SAIGON

This vessel, fitted with all latest modern improvements, are being placed on
the HONG KONG-SAIGON run, and will take first-class passengers
at specially reduced fares for a holiday in the fascinating territory of
Indo-China.

RETURN TRIP - 17 DAYS

9 to 10 Days on Shore.

FARES: A DECK-Return ... \$100.
B DECK-Return ... \$ 90.

Indo-China offers many attractions for a short holiday.
The Ruins of Angkor are one of the Seven Wonders of the World.
Splendid Big Game Shooting.

Passenger Agents: THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.

For further particulars apply to

WO FAT SING.

Tel. C. 5. 81, Wing Lok Street.

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

GENERAL INCREASE IN
CARGO TOTALS.

VERY GOOD IMPORTS.

General cargo discharged for
this port and through cargo were
very high for the 24 hours ended at
9 a.m. yesterday.

There were eighteen arrivals and
twenty departures for the period
under review of which seven ar-
rivals and the same number of
departures were British ships.

Sixteen vessels discharged 23,510
tons of general merchandise and
six British vessels contributed
14,787 tons. The best carrier was
the s.s. *Natica* a British oil tanker
under charter of the A.P.C., with
7,324 tons of kerosene and benzine
from P. Samboc. The s.s. *Tjikem-
bang* (Dutch) from Sourabaya and
Tg. Parden discharged 3,117 tons.

Eight vessels carried 23,743 tons
of through freight. Three British
ships were responsible for 8,853
tons, but the best carrier was a
Japanese vessel. The s.s. *Toyha-
rusu* from Glasgow and Singa-
pore had 6,957 tons of general
merchandise, while the s.s. *Glenapp*
(British) from London and Singa-
pore carried 5,923 tons of general
cargo.

The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were
as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	7
German	1	0
Dutch	2	1
Danish	1	0
Japanese	4	3
Chinese	3	4
French	0	2
American	0	2
Total	18	20

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.
President Grant, to-morrow.

President Jefferson, Sept. 17th.

Australian-Orion Line.
Changite, October 10th.

Taipei, Nov. 6th.

Blue Funnel Line.
Tyndureus, September 15th.

Achilles, September 15th.

Patroclus, September 15th.

Telamon, September 15th.

Bellerophon, September 20th.

Phemius, September 15th.

Potenteus, September 25th.

Marion, September 25th.

Sarpedon, October 3rd.

Askyan, October 5th.

Danfa, October 15th.

Chelias, October 16th.

Talhybius, October 18th.

Agamemnon, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Diomed, October 18th.

Eurylochus, October 20th.

Pyrrhus, October 24th.

Cyclops, November 6th.

Iason, November 6th.

Deucalion, November 8th.

Perseus, November 12th.

Ilector, Nov. 14th.

Heleneus, Nov. 17th.

Titan, November 20th.

Asphalion, Nov. 27th.

Glauco, Nov. 30th.

Telemachus, Dec. 6th.

Aeneas, Dec. 17th.

British-India and Apar Line.
Talamud, September 15th.

Gambada, September 18th.

Talma, September 28th.

Tukeda, Sept. 29th.

Takliwa, Oct. 10th.

Talawa, Oct. 18th.

Bank Line.

City of Lincoln, to-morrow.
City of Glasgow, September 28th.
City of Khios, October 4th.
City of Wellington, October 5th.
City of Eastbourne, October 10th.
City of Mobile, October 27th.
City of Perth, Oct. 30th.
City of Mandalay, Nov. 24th.
City of Lahore, Dec. 3th.
City of Chester, Dec. 28th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, Sept. 24th.
Dorval & Co.

Remo, to-day.

Toledo, September 24th.
Toronto, October 10th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Van Buren, Sept. 22nd.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

St. Albans, September 28th.

Tafara, October 8th.

Tanda, Nov. 8th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Asia, Sept. 19th.

Java, Sept. 19th.

Afrika, Sept. 28th.

Chile, Oct. 15th.

Malaya, Oct. 24th.

Siam, Dec. 2nd.

Glen Line.

Ulenapp, to-day.

Glenamoy, September 31st.

Glenara, September 27th.

Glenahil, September 28th.

Glenavonshire, October 14th.

Glenbeg, October 26th.

Hamburg-Amerika Line and
Hugo Stinnes Line.

Leverkuse, September 17th.

Rhineland, September 19th.

Ermland, September 30th.

Burgund, October 11th.

Ruhr, October 29th.

Sachsen, Nov. 11th.

Duisburg, Nov. 23rd.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjikini, September 21st.

Tjikarong, September 28th.

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

DIVING OPERATIONS IN THE
HARBOUR.

NOTIFICATION TO MARINERS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

A notification to Mariners re-
lating to diving operations in the
Harbour has been issued by the
local authorities as follows:

Surveys involving diving opera-
tions will be commenced on Septem-
ber 12 over the line of the harbour
bottom between Queen's Pier and
the intersection of the East side of
Nathan Road with Kowloon Har-
bour front.

One diving barge, flying a red
flag, a motor boat and two sampans
will be employed on the above work
for a period of about two months.

A local Notice to Mariners issued
by the Commissioner of Customs at
Fochow, is as follows:

Notice is hereby given that on or
about September 10th, the work of
closing the gap between the old and
the new dykes at the Ah Taik Valley
will be undertaken.

All craft, there, must keep to
the South of the extended dyke
where there is now a navigable
channel.

Using Bright Lights To Fish.

Fifteen sampans appeared
before Commander J. B. Newill,
D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court
yesterday morning for using
bright lights for fishing purposes
at prohibited areas of the Harbour.

Acting Sub-Inspector Sheppard
who made the arrests prosecuted
and all defendants pleaded guilty.

A fine of \$5 was imposed in each
case.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Seven vessels brought 2,370 Asiatic
deck passengers to the Colony dur-
ing the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.
yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kalyan* left
Shanghai for Hong Kong on Tues-
day afternoon, with the mails, and
is due here to-morrow (Friday) at
about 8 a.m.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Mirzapore*
left Singapore for Hong Kong on
the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., with
the mails, and is due here on
Tuesday, the 18th inst., at about 3
p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise	Sunset
To-day	6.09 a.m.	6.29 p.m.
To-morrow	6.10 "	6.28 "
Saturday	6.10 "	6.27 "

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Trier, September 22nd.
Derfflinger, September 23rd.
Trave, Oct. 14th.

Saarbrücken, Oct. 21st.

Platz, Nov. 7th.

Coblenz, Nov. 19th.

Princes Line.

Japanese Prince, September 16th.

Japanese Prince, October 14th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Japan, October 6th.

Benares, Oct. 8th.

Sumatra, Oct. 30th.

Thoresen & Co., Ltd.

(With Wilhelmsen, Oslo, N.A.A.L.).

Teneriffa, September 15th.

Tung Sha, October 8th.

Tai Wan, November 18th.

P. & O. British India
Apar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL, MONTHLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	Hongkong (about)	Destination
† "KALYAN"	9,144	18th Sept. Noon	Mars, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
† "KASHGAR"	9,005	20th Sept.	do.
† "MINZAPORE"	5,715	13th Oct.	Straits & Bombay.
† "MORSA"	10,853	13th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
† "KIDDERPORE"	5,334	24th Oct.	Straits and Bombay.
† "KHIVA"	9,135	27th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Hall.
† "MACDONIA"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "LAHORE"	5,253	17th Nov.	Mars, L'don, Antwerp, B'ham, H'burg.
† "KEYBER"	9,114	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Hall.
† "KARMALA"	9,128	1st Dec.	Marseilles and London.
† "JEYPORE"	5,318	8th Dec.	Mars, L'don, Antwerp, B'ham, H'burg.
† "MALWA"	10,945	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
† "VALDEBA"	16,083	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "MANTUA"	10,945	5th Jan., 1929	do.
† "KALYAN"	9,144	18th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
† "MORSA"	10,953	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
† "MACDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
† "KHIVA"	9,135	16th Mar.	do.
† "KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Mar.	do.
† "MALWA"	10,950	30th Mar.	do.
† "VALDEBA"	16,083	13th Apr.	B'bay, Mars., & London.
† "KASHMIR"	8,985	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
† "MANTUA"	10,945	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KEYBER"	9,114	11th May.	Marseilles and London.
† "MORSA"	10,953	18th May.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KASHGAR"	9,144	8th June.	Marseilles and London.
† "RAJPUTANA"	15,955	22nd June.	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.

